

Casus Medico-Chirurgicus :

O R,

A most Memorable

C A S E

O F

A N O B L E - M A N,

Deceased. 12. 42

Wherein is shewed,

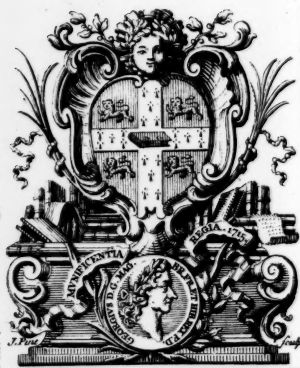
His Lordship's Wound, the various
Diseases survening, how his Physicians
and Surgeons treated him, how treated
by the Author after my Lord was given
over by all his Physicians, with all their
Opinions and Remedies.

Moreover,

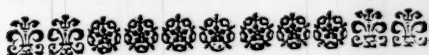
The Art of Curing the most dangerous
of Wounds, by the first intention ; with the
Description of the R E M E D I E S.

By G I D E O N H A R V E Y, M. D.
Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty.

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THE
EPISTLE
TO THE
Reader.

READER,

His Lordship's Aunt having acquainted me, that it was his Majesty's Command, I should write my Lord's Case, the humble obedience I owed to so great and high Authority, hath obliged me to describe the said Case in all its circumstances ; not doubting but that it may prove as useful

To the Reader.

ful in its kind, especially if it shall meet with an Answer, as any Physical Consultation that ever was yet printed. For, first, it contains the best Cordial Method, and Practice of the chiefest, Experienc'd, Learnedest Physicians. 2. Their best Methods and Remedies for curing all the sorts of Colicks. 3. Their best Methods and Remedies for curing the Scurvy. 4. Their best Methods and Remedies for curing the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys. 5. Their best Methods and Remedies for transferring a total suppression of Urine. 6. Their best Method and Remedies to cure a Diabetes. 7. Their best Me-

To the Reader.

Method and Remedies for curing a Fever, Acute Pains, Vomitings, Gripes, and many other Diseases. 8. After all this, a clear Demonstration, that his Lordship was troubled with no other Disease, than what was occasioned by the puncture of a Nerve, or procured by Art.

But what I chiefly pretend unto in this Tract, is to inform you how to cure the most dangerous of Wounds by the first Intention, that is, in fewer hours than most simple fleshy Wounds are days or weeks in curing; which certainly will prove of great advantage to you, whether you be a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, or
nei.

To the Reader.

neither ; for it is the Publick good I aim at in this Treatise, and in that called The Family-Physician, and the House-Apothecary : For which, in recompence , some Apothecaries , some Physicians, and some near Neighbours, did verry lately combine into a Conspiracy against my Life and Estate ; but if that should miss, they were resolved not to miss their stroke in stabbing my Reputation : And what defence is there against a premeditated Stab ? So, courteous Reader, I bid you

Farewel.



T H E
 Medical & Chirurgical
C A S E
 O F A
 N O B L E - M A N .

§ I. **F**rom the esteem of those numerous observations in Physick communicated to the World, is greatly detracted by the Romancing vein of their Authors, or by being so common and vulgar, that they seem no novelty to every Nurse : So that they are onely very few that recompense Physitians for their pains in reading of them ; and among those few, the Case I am
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now

now describing, may merit a remarque for rarity and variety of Symptomes, equal to any ever published; assuring you, there shall be nothing inserted here, what is not respondent to the truth in the least particular; though nothing is more to be regretted, than that an accident so unfortunate in all its circumstances, both of the Wound, Cure, and Mistakes, should befall a person, whose Magnanimity, Valour, ancient Descent, and other singular Endowments, did render him a true English Nobleman, and Peer of the Realm.

§ 2. *His Lordship received a Wound in the right Hypocondre, the Sword entring about an Inch more or less (by conjecture) below the short Ribs, almost perpendicular to the right Pap, and passing thwart down through the Abdomen, seemed to stop on the Os coxendix (or hip bone) somewhat above the Acetabulum. The Sword felt very cold as it passed*

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sed, and on this side the termination near the Groin, made a prick or puncture so smart, that it caused his Lordship to fall down; which also occasioned a great Bruise or Contusion on the Hip; that is, a contusion of the Musculi glutæi, and the Cutis above them. His Lordship got up again, and walked to some considerable distance, until he arrived at a person of Quality's house in, &c.

§ 3. My Lords constitution of Body was strong and vigorous; his Temperament Hot and Humid, that is, Sanguine; his Habit replete, fleshy, and well-coloured: he was *ὑπαλάχνου*, that is, of good and sound Bowels; aged near eight and twenty; his *ιδιουσυγκροσία* was onely observable in this, that his Nature could in no manner bear strong Catharticks; whereas on the other hand, the gentlest Lenitives or Laxatives, and Eccoproticks, in a very moderate Dose, would ever operate plentifully with him, and

that upon occasion *cum* *Urbem*. My Lord's *idioná Deia* (if I may so term it) was a most passionate aversion from the Roman-Catholick Religion, and a great inclination to Learning and Languages; wherein he was so far advanced, as to be noted to be an universal Scholar; an expert Linguist, and an excellent Mathematician. His Candour and Affability rendred him beloved of all persons of whatsoever degree, that had the honour of knowing him. He was undaunted in the greatest of dangers, as appeared in the late Sea-fights, in which he served his Majesty as a *Voluntier*. He was entirely just in his actions, and free of all manner of Debaucheries of the Times.

§ 4. After a short repose at the place above-mentioned, his Lordship was advised to send for a Surgeon nearest at hand, who proved to be a French man: He no sooner came, but immediately probed the
Wound,

Wound, which finding to penetrate into the hollow of the Belly, cram'd in a Tent, armed I suppose with some Stegnotick, though without any great occasion, in regard the Wound did issue forth but a small proportion of Blood. This done, he took away some eight or nine ounces of blood out of the right Arm.

§ 5. Whether the foresaid Frenchman was a Barber, a Blood-letter, or Surgeon, I know not, being wholly unacquainted with his education, by which at *Paris* one is obliged to be Apprentice four years to a Master-surgeon of *Paris*, and afterwards examined: or if he hath attained to his profession with some Master abroad, he is to serve three years in one of the Hospitals of *Paris* before he can be admitted Master-surgeon of *Paris*. Neither is this French man, according to my information, received among the Company of Surgeons

at *London* as a forain Brother: So that if he was not a Master-surgeon of *Paris*, or other great City, nor yet a forein Brother in *England*, I judge it was a great presumption in him to offer to dress so great a person as his Lordship.

§ 6. However, he hath the reputation of a Surgeon here, which any French Lacquey, having onely served a Barber ten or twelve moneths, and coming into *England* provided with a *Pot of Turpentine*, a *Lancet*, and a stock of impudence, shall never miss of, viz. of the repute of a famous Surgeon lately come out of *France*. By the first ingredient he is to cure you of the *Chaude Pisse*; by the second, of the Fever; and by the third ingredient it is he makes you believe he is as great a Physician as he is a Surgeon; whereas in effect, he is onely a Surgeon of the three Ingredients.

§ 7. The first Physician sent for, was

was my self, having served his Lordship in that capacity seven or eight years ; but not being in Town, Dr. *Polyphemus* his assistance was desir'd, who immediately prescribed Clysters , Oyntments , Fomentations, Cordials, and what not, to fill up the Sheet, in order to remove, or at least to appease the violent pain of the left side in the lower part of the Belly , among Physicians termed the *Hypogastrick region*. What the Prescriptions contained, the Doctor's own Apothecary knows best ; neither can I speak further of them, than that in the time of four and twenty hours , or somewhat longer, the Bill amounted to three pounds odde shillings.

§ 8. Dr. *Polyphemus* observing the storm of Symptomes to increase upon him , in point of prudence did not judge it convenient to see himself sole Pilot in a Sea where so many Sands and Rocks might possibly environ him, and he not

perceive 'em; he therefore pressed that some more able Head-pieces might be joyned to his, by which means, if a Shipwrack should happen, they could readily excuse one another; it being customary to many Physicians, first to consult their own reputation and profit, and next to that, the welfare of their Patients. To answer that indication, Dr. *Timon* and the *Ephesian* Doctor were called in. The first thing in debate was, what parts were hurt; for the discovery of which, they commanded their French Surgeon to make his soundings, which he performed not by the Probe, but by his Fingers, screwing one or two of them into the Wound, and turning them round: upon the forcing them out again certifi'd his Principals, that the *Peritonæum* was divided, his Finger having grated quite round and round the Perforation, and so consequently the Sword must have passed

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passed through the hollow of the Belly. Whereupon the eloquent Dr. *Polyph.* according to the usual custome of his Polyglot, did discharge himself in a most elegant Harangue, (which some in Burlesque term, prating, a quality more becoming the Stage, than a Patients Bed-side.) The substance was, That Wounds are more or less dangerous according to the parts that are hurt; therefore it were highly incumbent upon them in this conjuncture to make use of their best Anatomical craft; in which particular the learned Dr. *Timon*, by his industrious and most minute dissections of Animals and their parts, as Heads, Plucks, Dogs, Cats, at *Oxford* (humane Carcasses being very rare there) hath acquired so great a share (*as appears in his e-gregious piece de C.*) that he might with right challenge the dignity of Speaker in that little Council, whose determination then was :
First

First, That the Liver was not hurt. Second, That the Sword slid over the Guts (being slippery) under the *Peritonæum*. Further this Deponent saith not.

§ 9. Next Dr. *Polyphemus* flung in his Anatomical Talent, implying the external coat of the *Colon* to be raced by the Point of the Sword. Moreover, That the Sword did not pass under the bowels, (a sort of expression I never expected from any Physitian) and consequently that the *Mesentery* escaped being pierced.

§ 10. The Doctor of *Ephesus*, then not a Fellow, nor indeed so much as a Candidate, spoke last, and least, and closed with them both in a *concedo totum*. Should I pass by this last Doctor's care, I should eclipse his merit: For though every night either one of the Surgeons, Apothecary, or their men, were pressing to watch with his Lordship, yet the Doctor's passionate

nate care did oft exclude them, to prefer himself to sit up all night; for which service he was ever saluted next Morning with three Guinies, besides Pipes, Tobacco, Wine, Ale, and paying the Apothecary for the *Opium*, which was usually given when the Doctor watched.

§ 11. The French-Surgeon (who hath the honour of being called Dr. *Polyph.* his Surgeon, whether from following his Coach, or from being his Tributary, I know not) had the boldness to say, in the presence of two Noblemen, and before the Physicians faces, *The Doctor be all mistaken, it be neider de Liver, neider de Gnt, neider de Bladder; but it be de Kiddenay be hurt;* and did undertake to prove it mathematically, *viz.* The Sword entred just under the short Ribs on the right side, which is one Angle; thence passed thwart over to the *Kiddenay*, which makes another Angle;

Angle; whence again the Point might easily be retorted to the Groin, which compleats the third Angle: so that here you have a Wound made in a Triangle; adding, that if the Point of the Sword should not have reached the Groin, by consent of parts the pain might very well have been communicated from the Kidney thither. I confess had he not smiled when he delivered this impertinency, I could not have inferred him a rational *Animal* from his discourse, but onely from his Risibility; and for that reason have not thought it seemly to insert the least Letter of his Name among those so eminently learned men, as are mentioned, and to be mentioned in this Narrative.

§ 12. Still more Eyes were required; and to that end Dr. W. was invited into their *Conclave*; of whose sharp-sighted ingeny nothing was less doubted than a clear discovery

covery of the seat and cause of those pains that continually tortured this Noble person. Anatomy had oft shewed him that the left *Ureter* commonly took its way not far off from that region, within whose circumference the forementioned pains were limited; the difficulty of Urine thereunto being added, whereby his Lordship was at intervals much incommoded, were Arguments sufficient enough to induce him to believe the left *Ureter* to be pierced through.

§ 13. Affairs daily appearing in a worse dress than other, it was prudently resolved among the forementioned experienced and learned Doctors, that since in all appearance a fatal determination would suddenly (in their opinions) happen, that to render their frustraneous consultations more authentick, it was highly necessary to admit into the *Cabal* Mr. Pres. the Fountain of Physick, and Father to the
Fa-

Family of Physicians ; likewise Dr. *Nemo*, their elder Brother and Elect, whose deep learning is so universally noted , that his abode cannot be unknown to any that shall but cast an eye upon the Frontispiece of that elaborate Dispensatory of the last Edition. By these, whatever had been done by the others before, was ratified and confirmed ; and whatever hereafter should be acted, done, or performed, should also be approved and corroborated by them. So that it might seem not a little strange to hear people talk of miscarriages, errors, and I know not what other discourses concerning the preceding Physicians, here being the greatest and undeniable Authority to bear them out ; therefore this may be an *Item* to all persons, that if any of their Relations, as Father, or Wife, should happily die under the care of such or such a Physician, not to mutter or mumble that they

they miscarried, or might have been recovered, or the like; because the Physician (if legal, as they call it) acteth *cum privilegio*; and it shall be ratified at any time that they died learnedly; and this in Law is adjudged to be a competent satisfaction.

§ 14. Though several parts were respectively by these great men in their scrutiny proposed to be affected, as you have read; yet in the whole their counsel cannot be deemed to be divided, no more than when any thing is supposed to be lost, it is determined by the seekers to look for it in places (though never so distant and absurd) as well where it is not, as where it is: and so it was in this case, especially, when his Lordships Relation, out of curiosity hiding her self behinde the Curtains in the Room where the Consultation was held, heard them conclude thus: *Let the pain be in this part, that, or the other part,*

part, let us order a Clyster, for that can do no hurt : and so it was unanimously carried ; and for this advice several Guinees were distributed, which however can hardly be said that it was respondent to the new Motto, *Come, let us prescribe for our Fees.*

§ 15. In the next grand meeting, according to the account I had from the same person of Honour, it was held necessary to advise Barley-water for the Patient's ordinary drink ; for which care the like number of Guinees was presented : and for a third Consultation, where Milk and Water was agreed on , they were rewarded with such another sum. So you may observe with what care and mature deliberation Medicines were particularly advised one by one, and not thronged in by numbers ; yet alas !

*Sapè etenim doctæ plus valet arte
malum.*

§ 16.

§ 16. But Reader, be not transported in your amazement at the extraordinary industry of these Physicians, in pitching upon such simple (that is, single) Medicines, as were just before mentioned to you, when two other Physicians of the Cabal did by far outvie them in their care, in prescribing a Pippin roasted to their Patient for his every nights supper ; and to shew of what importance the preparation of it is, they fell into a serious debate, whether it ought to be roasted in a *brown Paper*, or a *Vine-leaf*. The Contest grew high, though at last agreed upon the Vine-leaf, as being more medicinal. Likewise in the case of my Lord, about a moneth before his decease, it was thought necessary to call in two of the learnedest Physicians of *London*, who having taken an exact inspection of the Disease, and particulaly examined all my Prescriptions, did positively aver,
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that the Disease and Causes could be no other than what I had discovered them to be, and the applications expressed in the Bills to be very proper : Furthermore they desired me to retire with them into the next Room to consult ; which I excused, alleading, that it would be more convenient for them both onely to consult together, to have their free scope, and prescribe what they thought fit, that his Lordship's Relations and others might see what they could advise, whether it should be the same, or different, or something more than what was in use then, which on purpose I kept concealed from them. They wrote down , 1. An Hypnotick (or sleeping) Potion. 2. A Pargorick Liniment. 3. An Anodyne and Traumatick Glyster. 4. A Vulnerary Decoction. This done, his Lordship's Relation demanded the Resolves of their Consult ; which being expressed to her, she

she was pleased to render this Answer: As for the *Hypnotick*, that in the opinion of all people hath been adjudged to be the principal cause of my Lord's ruine. Touching the Oyntment, there is one made use of now, which is seldom appli'd without success. A Vulnerary Drink also is daily taken, by vertue of which my Lord was (not long since) so well recovered, as to enable him to go forth two moneths together. A Glyster is given every afternoon, or at least every other day, the effect of which hath been sufficiently approved. Wherefore if you have thought upon nothing else, I conceive that the Medicines that are at present made use of, ought rather to be continued, than to run the risque of others, though of the same kinde; and so I thank you for your pains and trouble. But that for which I produced this instance, was once more to offer to your view the great caution that's ever

concomitant to the Learned in their joynt advices : for upon my return into the *Consult-room*, I found the two Doctors at some variance ; the one preferring *brown Sugar* to be dissolved in the Glyster last spoken of, and the other striving hard for *Sugar-candy*.

§ 17. Before I arrive to the recital of the practical attempts of these grand Physicians, let's pause a while upon the variety of their Sentiments touching the parts hurt. The Anatomical Physician in his Essay, declares with a pensive gravity, that the Liver was not hurt ; which, considering onely the passage of the Sword, and the posture his Lordship stood in when the Wound was given, (a circumstance necessarily to be considered) was easily determined. My Lord's Adversary standing upon a high guard, with his Sword-arm straight extended, his Lordship made a Pass upon the *Seconde* (being the onely thrust

thrust the other lay open to) with a full *allonge* ; upon which his Adversary *took time*, by dropping his Point, and pursuing it with a thrust on the *tiers* , by which the Sword happened to enter a little below the short Ribs on the right side, and passed thwart downwards to the inside of the left Hip ; so that he holding up his Wrist , and turning the Point of his Sword down, and thereupon making a Pass with an *allonge* upon his Lordship, standing in the posture aforesaid , must necessarily have mist the Liver, and passed through the *Mesentery* between the small Guts downwards ; whereas if one standing on his guard in somewhat a higher posture, had received a *quart* thrust made straight, and the Sword had entred a little below the short Ribs on the right side, and had passed directly thwart over, then the Liver could not have escaped being wounded ; and in all probability

the *Colon* and the Spleen also would have been hurt (supposing the Sword had passed quite through) or if it had descended onely a little downwards, then the Kidney indeed might have been hurt, as the *French-man* inconsiderately asserted. So that you may observe how requisite it is to take notice of the circumstances. In fine, I conceive that that learned Dr. was too short (I crave his excuse for the expression) in his discovery, there being other parts hurt then not thought on.

§ 18. He that suspected the *Colon* to be toucht, must also have inferred, that a Wound in that part, though in the external Tunick, turning into an Ulcer, would soon have perforated the other Coats of that Gut; and consequently Blood and Matter issuing out at the stool, would have been evident signes of it; besides, the Excrements every time passing by, whether naturally,

turally, or by Glyster, must also have occasioned inflammations and smart pains, and probably some part of the Excrements would now and then have been thrown into the capacity of the *Abdomen*. If according to the opinion of the other Physician, one of the *Ureters* had been divided, there must soon have ensued a Dropsie upon it.

§ 19. The Chirurgical part was performed by two *French-men*, whose *devoires* were to heal the Wound of the right *Hypochondre* by several intentions, *viz.* by stopping the bleeding, digesting, deterring, incarning, and cicatrizing; whereby on purpose it was kept open for many days, though against the rules of the most experienced Surgery; there hapning, as commonly doth, 1. Cholerick Vomiting. 2. Smart gripes of the Guts. 3. A Wound-feaver; and all this, besides other Symptomes, by keeping the Wound open, through

which the crude nitro-salin air entering into the Body, causes such an impression and alteration on the Guts and Bowels, as produceth those mischiefs aforesaid. Moreover, if the Remedies to remove such ill attendants be not properly applied, then there is an addition of new concomitants, whereby at last the Patient is obliged to yield to his unfortunate Period, and this by the first mistake of curing a Wound: so that it is in Chirurgical practice, as it is in the way of reasoning, *Admisso uno absurdo, conceduntur mille.*

§ 20. Wounds are kept open either for to give passage in extracting some extraneous Body, as a Bullet, Splinter, a piece of a Sword, or Lance; or to purge extravasate Blood, or other Juices, that Nature may convert into an *Ichor, Sanies, Pus*, or other matter at the Orifice of the Wound. Now in this case of his Lordship, whatever Blood,
or

or other matter should be supposed to have been extravasated or issued out of the Vessels, disseminated through those parts that were hurt, it must necessarily through its natural propensity of weight have descended down into the *Pelvis*, or bottom of the *Abdomen*, granting the *Peritonæum* to be divided: if so, how could it rationally be expected, that the foresaid matter lodging in the bottom of the Belly, should be evacuated at the upper part, unless the Patient were hung every day by the Heels with his Head downwards? neither then would it be feasible, in regard that the *Epiploon* and the Guts would by such a counternatural position cram and fill up the Orifice of the Wound, by which the forementioned matter would be intercepted. Another inconvenience that is consequent to penetrating Wounds of the upper part of the Belly, is the *Epiploon*, or the

the Guts, or both, do ever after upon Coughing, or by lying on that side, or otherways, make such a Protuberance there, as is observed to happen upon Ruptures, or *Hernia's*; which also upon this way of cure besel his Lordship, being thereby rendered subject upon the least Cough, or lying on his right side, to be extreemly incommoded with a Protuberance of the bigness of a Fist, more or less; for which we advised a Truss, such as I had seen another wear before, being wounded in the Belly, and ill cured.

§ 21. The last, and for what I know, the greatest mischief, whereof this way of cure was the *occasional cause* (a term best understood by the three first named Physicians) was, that nature was diverted from her work, namely of protruding the extravase Blood, that might be suspected to be fallen down into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*,

domen, towards the Groin, or other external part, to be converted into an Imposthume, as on the like occasion hath been oft observed. 2. Of discussing through the Pores, or carrying off the Gleet (which otherwise soon turns into a *Virus*) by Urine, as daily remarques on such cases do sufficiently evince. 3. Of thickning and concocting the nervous juice (that by a Wound or puncture of a Nerve is rendred thin and acrimonious) by Natures Balsamick vertue, whereby a puncture is souldered and consolidated. Of all these three intentions, I say, Nature was diverted, by keeping the Wound open ; which occasioned unsufferable Gripes, Vomitings, and a Wound-feaver ; by which means the spirits were put into a tumult and outrage, dispersed into several parts, which otherwise would in three or four days have easily healed both the Puncture and external Wound.

§ 22. I am not onely to tell you how this accident ought not to be cured, but also am obliged to express the manner how his Lordship in probability might have been recovered in fewer hours than he survived Weeks. The external Wound, for the reasons alledged before, ought to have been cured by the *first intention* onely, which is Agglutination or Consolidation, whereunto a Wound is easily promoted, by applying the lips together, and retaining them so, either by Bandage, Suture-plaster, or Suture, according to the position of the part, and circumstances of the discontinuity; supposing there was no extraordinary Hemorrhage, or expectation of extraneous Bodies to be extracted, or matter to be repurged, Tendons and Nerves to be recently hurt, so as to have received no prejudice from the ambient Air, or its own Gleet, which immediately turns into a *Virus*, and
the

the whole Wound fresh, to which its own Blood oft serves for the best *Gluten* and Balsam. But if by long retardation the extravasate Blood should have been coagulated, then it must be washed off with a little warm'd red Wine, and immediately upon it the Lips are to be closed.

§ 23. In case of a Hæmorrhage in a fresh Wound, hapning upon the division of some of the capillar or greater Arteries or Veins, make use onely of this styptick Liquor, *viz.* Put three parts of *Colcothar*, one part of common Allom, and one of *Sal Prunella*, powdred and mixed together, into a Bolthead, affusing on them as much Spirit of Wine not rectified, as may swim atop two Inches; digest them in Ashes eight and forty hours, or longer, then decant the Liquor; with this wet some dry Lint, formed into a loose Pledget, and apply it to the Wound so, that each
particle

particle thereof may assuage some part of the evaporation of the Liquor: this being continued until the Hamorrhage be sufficiently checkt; then close the Lips, applying the same Pledget atop, newly wetted again, and put a Compress on each side of the Lips, about one Inch more or less distant from them; and over that make a Bandage according to the structure of the part and figure of the Wound.

§ 24. Possibly what concerns simple fleshy Wounds, their cure by the first intention may universally be approved to be the best and speediest, barring the exceptions hinted to before, and some few others; but it is much scrupled where Nerves or Tendons are punctured or divided, where Gleet, if imprisoned by a sudden consolidation of the circumjacent wounded fleshy parts, doth cause most exquisite Pains, Inflammations, Imposthumes, Convulsions, and sometimes

times Syncopees, and upon their continuation, Death.

§ 25. Surgery is in no part less improved than in this particular, which though punctures of Nerves or Tendons daily happen upon unskilful bleedings, yet allowing, they dilate the cuticular Orifice to give vent to the Gleet, *sanies*, or other matter that may be engendered, and so endeavour to cure the Wound by several intentions, notwithstanding it's frequently remarked, that few escape without great tortures, large tumours, lameness, or the loss of the whole Limb, and sometimes of Life; and all this by reason the Gleet is not suddenly stopt, the Puncture healed, and the Air kept out, by a speedy consolidation of the supercubant wounded sanguine parts.

§ 26. Now to prevent all these mischiefs, and to answer those various indications by one single intention, I will do the Publick that service

service, to impart a Medicine so penetrable as to reach a wounded Nerve, Tendon, or any nervous parts, though in the remotest recess of the Body, and so conglutinative and balsamick, that it will stop the Gleet, and consolidate the divided Nerve, and other wounded parts, in an interval of time so short, that onely your trial of it can induce you to believe.

The Medicine is the following Balsam.

Take Oyl of Therebinthin what proportion you please, which by gentle evaporation in Sand reduce to a Balsam; adde to it as much *Colchotar* of Vitriol as will serve to impartate it into the consistence of an Electuary; hereon pour as much Spirit of Wine, once rectified, as will swim atop five or six Fingers breadth; digest it in Sand, until the Spirit of Wine be sufficiently impregnated

pregnated or clogged with the Balsam; then decant it, pour on the remaining Balsam the same measure of Spirit of Wine, which being sufficiently digested, decant it. Pour the decantations into a Glass-body, fasten the Head to it, and abstract the Spirit of Wine in *Balneo M.* until what remains in the Glass-body be of the consistency of a Balsam or thick O. l.

You may observe, if you make use of compound *Balsam of Sulphur*, instead of the Balsam of *The-rebinthin*, impastate it with the *Colchotar*, and extract it as afore-said, it may be preferred in some cases.

The Application is in manner following: The discontinuity of the Nerve, or nervous part, not being very remote from the surface of the Body, you are to drop a few drops warm'd into the Orifice of the Wound, having first, by washing with warm'd red Wine, or

D gentle

gentle compression, removed the coagulated Blood out of the Wound, that may intercept the penetration of the Balsam to the parts intended; afterwards uniting the Lips, impose upon them a Pledget armed with a few drops of the Balsam; and with, or without Compresses, according to the condition of the Wound make your Bandage. But if a nervous part be supposed injured in a more retired scituation of the Body, a proportionable number of drops of the same Balsam is to be instilled into a small quantity of white Sugar, and then dissolved in a draught of red Wine, or vulnerary sanative Decoction, which taken inwardly twice or thrice a day, will soon reduce the Patient to a perfect recovery.

What I have here proposed, is to be apprehended onely to relate to the manner of cure, by the first intention; in the mean while, if the Patient be plethorick, costive, or
attended

attended with particular Symptoms; bleedings, evacuations, and other means, are left to the discretion of the Physician, or Surgeon, to be administred according to the emergencie of the occasion.

Though among Vulnerary Medicines these before-mentioned are the best I know, yet the many experiments of *his Majesty's Vulnerary Drops* on Wounds, and some penetrating also, (which in point of danger might seem to exceed that of his Lordships in the beginning) so speedily and safely cured by them, is an evident demonstration, that it is the most excelling of Medicines that ever was invented, considering how pleasant it is, and amicable to all the Spirits, and yet so extraordinary penetrating and sanative. These *Royal Vulnerary Drops* were procured by the Right Honorable my Lord H. and sent from him to his Lordship

D 2

by

by Monsieur, &c. Which being signified to the Physicians, after they had sufficiently abused the said Monsieur, &c. for his pains, they declared it was a Medicine they did not understand; they knew not what it was, and therefore would not give their consent it should be used; adding withal this idle sort of menace, That if his Lordship did take it, they would come at him no more (Would to God they had not) provided my Lord had onely made use of the foresaid *Vulnerary Drops*. I am assured, by all what I understand of the circumstances of that Wound, and the manner how it ought to have been cured, (which I have already expressed to you) it was very possible he might have been living at this hour, and have given his Gracious Majesty thanks for saving his life, by the service that a Noble-man of his vigorous years, and extraordinary qualifications

cations might enable him to. But then we should have lost our Fees and Reputation, for not performing the Cure. This puts me in minde of a French Surgeon at the *Hague*, (a sort of people to be found almost in all places, where the price of bleeding exceeds two pence half penny) who being met by a friend in the street, was inquired of whither he was going in so great haste; t'other replied, *To get a brave Gelding, or a fat Ox, out of a Gentleman's Leg*; Which being but superficially hurt, he to accomplish his designe, did by sharp gnawing Ointments and Plaisters, purposely widen the Wound, until at length by his tampering a Gangrene hapned, and thereupon his Leg was taken off below the Knee, which soon after put a period to his life. Now had this Wound been cured by the first intention, in two or three days, then the Monsieur would have been disap-

pointed of his fat Ox; or had he suffered another Surgeon more knowing and expert than himself to be called in to his assistance, which by the rules of honesty and conscience he ought to have done, when he found himself in an error, and the Patient in apparent danger; but, thought he, then his *male* practice, his ignorance, and want of skill would be detected, especially should one be called in that was not of his Colledge at *Paris*, and possibly one that might have known the Constitution of this Patients Body for several years. No, saith the French-man, it's better for my Reputation that this man, and a hundred more, die under my hands, than that I suffer one to go from me not cured, to be recovered by another; for the *Grave hides a multitude*. But would the Patients Relations have had five or six of his Colledge at *Paris* sent for, these he would gladly

ly consult with, (for many Shoulders can easier carry a Corpse to the Church-yard than one) and the method is usually thus. Brother (saith he in ordinary) I holp you out t'other day at a dead lift, and you, and you, and you ; here is a Patient whose Leg is gangren'd, he will die ; I have made such and such applications : Then they conclude one and all , this Gangrene was occasioned by the Patient's ill diet and disorders. Yes, Brother , saith another *Cox-comb*, this Gangrene is Hereditary , his Father died of a Gangrene in the Kidneys ; you have done what man could do, he is a dead man ; but continue still the same applications, until he is certainly dead, lest another should come in and set him up again ; for that would prove a great scandal to our whole Society.

Before I recede from my Narrative, give me leave to prevent your

suspecting it fabulous, by making appear, that it's very possible for a French-man, though onely a Corn-cutter, a Shaver, or Blood-letter, to pass for an excellent Surgeon. First he shall shew you a rare show of glittering Instruments; then charm your Ears with prating of hard words; by fleaing of a Dog or Cat before two or three Novices as Witnesses, declares himself an Anatomist: If he mangles a Muscul into two parts, he triumphs in the Character of being the greatest Anatomist in the world, in regard he hath first discovered all Musculs to have two Bellies; whereas, poor fellow, besides a false experiment or two upon the *ductus Chyliferus*, or transfusing of Blood, is utterly ignorant of the whole System of Anatomy: and lastly, with a *Stentrophonia*, howls it out, *he is one of the Colledge of Paris*, which engrosses all; and therefore needs to give no other account,

account, though he be never so great a *Quidam*. The same arrogance is assumed by the Physicians of the faculty of *Paris*, which is the College also, who therefore suffer none to mount on Asses, or rather Mules, to visit Patients in the City, but themselves; whereas those other Physicians that are graduated at *Monpellier*, or other famous Universities, have onely the liberty of practising in the Suburbs; so that if a person of Quality should happen to fall sick in the City of *Paris*, he is obliged to live and die under one of the Physicians of the faculty; and if by Prognostick he is sentenced to die by one of them, if he sends for twenty more, he will get no reprieve. For this reason, many Gentlemen, whose sickness will permit them to remove, make choice of the *Faux-bourgs*, where they may advise with what Physicians they please, whose Learning and Experience doth not
consist

consist in a mere formality of being of the Colledge of *Paris*, but it's derived from their close studies, and industry in attaining to every Branch of the Art of Physick, as Anatomy, Pathologie, Chirurgery, Botanicks, Pharmacy, Chymistry, travelling to most of the renown'd Universities of *Europe*; visiting the Hospitals in all places, and observing cases, and fishing out of Professors what it's possible for them to learn. So that it hath been oft observed, that those that could not be cured in the City, were easily recovered in the Suburbs. This being represented to *his Majesty of France*, it was judged very unjust, that a Company of *formal Fops* should, by their invincible By-laws, exclude so many Learned men, and by that disable them for practising; and therefore, whoever he be that lieth sick in *Paris*, must either be kill'd or cured by one of them, and be mulcted according to his discretion. To

To remedy this, though his said *Majesty* would not deprive them of their ancient Priviledges, because conferred on them by his Ancestors, yet thought it expedient to erect a *foreign Colledge*, into which all Physicians that were graduated as Doctors in other Universities, were incorporated, and priviledged to practise in the City, as well as Suburbs; which seemed to be a Ballance to the faculty of *Paris*; by which means if *male* practice was committed by one of the latter, it was immediately taken notice of by some or other of the former, and complaint made to a superior power; and thus vouching for one another, and killing *cum privilegio*, was at an end. Another benefit that redounded from instituting a *forain Colledge*, was, that they were ever outvying one another in Learning, Experience, Cures: In fine, they were a diametrical controul to one another;

ther ; a sick man might be sure he should not be flattered, deceived, or imposed upon in his Distemper, or Purse, because there were their opposites (I mean in emulation) ready at hand to be called in upon them.

This new Constitution was likewise very pleasing to many Gentlemen, that had three or four Sons ; the Eldest claiming the Lands *jure Hereditario*, one of the rest possibly might be intended for Physick, on whose education in Learning, Travelling, and taking his Degrees, there must be a good sum of money expended, and probably all his Portion ; now that this Physician so honourably educated, should have the privilege denied him of practising in the capital City of his Country , by a Society of avaritious Monopolizing Physicians, because he will not repeat or take his degrees over again among them, pay 3 or 4 thousand Livres, stoop to the meanest

meanest of them, though his Juniors, and cohere with them in all their diabolical vouchings, errours, and ill practices, was one of the severest things, and worst of customs imaginable. Neither was this all; but whoever was admitted among them, was to swear, that he would with all artifices, interest, and power, declame all other Physicians, though duely educated and graduated, especially those that by their Industry, Studies, Travels, and Experience, equal'd the best of their Colledge, he was obliged to Mountebank, and call them Quacks, Ignorants, or any other vile name, that might render them contemptible to the people, to prevent them in their Bud for ever coming to any considerable employment in Physick.

The people at length grew incensed, and made it a grievance of the Nation, that a Colledge-physician should, beyond their Prince, have

have a power of life and death over them, without being liable to an account for it: Neither did their sollicitude rest here, but would oft surmise, what if a brave-spirited Nobleman, or the Prince himself, should be taken ill, his life and their welfare must depend upon the conjectural opinions of three or four of these fellows; whereof if one by a hired wilful mistake, error, or ignorance, doth act perniciously, the rest will readily complie with their Leader, unless controuled and ballanced by others of a more sincere and judicious temper. No wonder then, that these men had contracted the Character of *Physicians of the three S.* viz. *Son*, meaning thereby a Glyster: *Seigneuré*, Bleeding: and *Sena*, intimating Purging; expressing, as if they could do nothing else, but blow Wind in their Guts, bleed, and scowre them. It was not keeping a Coach, and living in Grandeur,

deur, that would longer perswade people, they knew a whit the more for that; comparing them to some Merchants, who by living splendid and high, had procured a great credit, though looking into their bottom, they found them not worth a *Sous marc*. Therefore it is easily believed, that the erecting a *forain Colledge* was a great satisfaction to the Subject. But it's time I should have done describing those *Colledge-fripons*, * and pass over to the remainder of my task, where now I am arrived, to record the Prescriptions of the learnedst Physicians of the Universe, and chief Members of another sort of a Colledge famous and renowned for every thing, that is, for *aliquid in omnibus*. I have already told you, that from the seventeenth of *November* in the Evening, to the nineteenth in the Morning, there were ordered Fomentations, Liniments, Cordials, &c. to be prepared

* Friponde
Colledge, a
proverb, vid.
Cotgrave's
Dictionary.

prepared by Dr. Polyph. his own Apothecary.

November 19.

R̄ Decoct. enem. præscript. addend.
theriac. Andr. ζ ij. injiciatur statim.

R̄ Rad. lilior. alb. ζ j. sol. malv. parietar. Mercur. althææ, flor. melilot. hyper. chamæmel. an. Mj. sum. centaur. absynth. M.ß. bac. laur. juniper. sem. lini, sænugr. an. ζ ß. coq. in Aq. commun. q. s. ad lbj. addendo circa finem coct. vin. alb. lbß. Coletur pro fotu.

Ingredientia pro fotu (expreso liquore) contusa, in sacculis laneis applicentur inguini dolenti, illinendo prius sacculum unguento nervino.

Persistat in usu Julap. Cordialis & decoction.

R̄ Decocti pro fotu ζ xij. mellis mercurialis, & rosacei, an. ζ j. ol. hyperici ζ j. Theriac. Londinensis ζ ß. sacchar. vulgaris ζ ij.

T.C.W.C.R.L. Me.

What

What this last Prescription was intended for, they forgot to set down ; whether for a Glyster, (which is most likely) or a Fomentation, I know not ; but this being their Mornings exercise, I presume they were in haste.

Note, That all these following Prescripts are transcribed exactly from the autography of their Bills, both in respect of their Latinisms and Pointing.

November 19.

Rx *Aq. ceras. nigror. ℥ viij. aq. epidemic. ℥ ij. aq. pæoniæ compos. ℥ j. Syr. Caryophill. & de succo citri an. ʒ vj.*

m. f. Julap. Cardiac.

Rx *Decoct. pro syrupo althææ ℔ ij. syr. e 5 radic. ℥ iij.*

m. capiat tepid. sæpius.

T. C. W C R L

In the Evening they marked down these following :

Rx *Aq. cerasorum nigrorum ℥ ij ʒʒ. Aq. Epidemicæ ℥ ʒʒ. syr. de meconio ʒ vj. m. cap. hor. somni tepid.*

E

Repe-

*Repetatur idem haust. post 6 horas,
omisso syr. de Meconio, & ejus
loco substituend. syrup. Caryophil.
& de succo citri an. ʒ iiij,*

*R Aq. ceras nigror. ʒ viij. Aq. Epi-
demic. ʒ iiij. pulv. perlar. ʒ j ss.
sach. crystallin. ʒ vj.
m. f. Julap. de quo cap. cochl. v.
vel vj. 3tiâ quoque horâ, & de-
inceps ad libitum.*

T. C. W C R L Me.

I perceive they begin to be puzzled, in regard they flie so early to their *Hypnotic* or Sleeping Drink; they cannot conjecture what that pain in the Groin means.

Novem. 20.

*R Mann. opt. ʒ iiij. Sal prunell. ʒ j.
dissolvantur in ℥ j ss. liquoris
poscetici. Colaturæ addendo olei
Amygdalarum dulc. recentis ʒ iiij.
capiat ʒ iiij. per vicem secunda
quaque hora donec operetur.*

Pergat

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Pergat in usu Julapii, fatus & sacculorum.

T. C, G C. R L Me.

Repetatur haustus hypnoticus H. S. cum Syr. de Meconio. Another sleeping Potion.

Præsto sint enemata duo injicienda, si opus fuerit.

Permittantur reliqua judicio Medici præsentis.

Novem. 21.

Repetat. enema hor. 3tia pomeridiana. Persistat in usu Julap. Cordialis perlat.

T. C. W C R L

Novem. 21.

R Ung. Nervin. $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. Spir. Lavendul. compos. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. M. probe agitent. in mortar. marmoreo, & redigant. in Linimentum, quo inung. pars femoris interior. & inguinis.

Sint in promptu Julap perlat

Sint in promptu cras mane

E 2

Mann.

*Mann. & ol. Amygd. an 3 ij. se-
orsum.*

*Sal Prunel. & Crem. Tart. an. 3 j. se-
orsum*

*Sumat haust hypnotic heri parat
hora somni hac nocte.*

Repetat. enem.

T. C. W C R L Me.

Novemb. 22.

*R. Aq. ceras. nigror. menth. an. 3 j.
diascord. 3 j. pulv. è chel. com-
pos. 3 j. malaxentur in mortar.
& adde aq. Epidemic. cinam.
hordeat. an. 3 j. syr flor. para-
lyf. 3 ss. m. f. haust. sumend. ca-
lidiuscule hac nocte.*

*Præsto sint 2 enemata injiciend
prout opus fuerit.*

T. C. W. C R L

Novem. 23.

*Sint in promptu enemata injicienda
semel aut bis in die, prout opus
fuerit, persistat in usu Julap. perlat.
Cap. haust. hypnot. cum diacod.
alternis noct. si opus fuerit.*

T. C. W C R L

No-

Novem. 24.

Rc. *Pil. Ruffi* ʒ ss. *Sal succini* gr vj
Elix proprietat Paracels. q. s.
f pil. iiij sumend hac nocte sub
somnum.

Rc. *Mann. Calabrin.* ʒ j. *Crem. tar-*
tar. ʒ ss. *dissolut in haust posset*
sumat quam primum evigilaverit.

W. C R L

Decem. 1.

Rc *Limacum hortens. mundat.* ℥ i. ss.
salsæparillæ medullos ʒ vj. *folior.*
beccabungæ, agrimonie, Taraxaci
ana m. j. flor. cichorei, borragin.
genistæ ana m j. cortic. duorum
Limonum, totidemq; Aurantior.
recens decisor. C. C. eborisque
raspat. ana ʒ iiij. *santali albi &*
citrini ana ʒ vj. *Glycyrrhiz.* ʒ ij.
Incisis & contusis affunde Lactis
vaccini recens emulsi ℥ ix. &
vini Malagani veri ℥ ij. *factaque*
vj horarum maceratione, destillen-
tur usq; ad siccitatem. Liqueor mo-

E 3

derate

derate dulcoretur, bibaturque ad
 ʒ iv. ter in die.

G G.

Decemb. 2.

*Mittat. sanguis è brachio ad ʒ viij
 statim ; but out of which arm, was
 forgotten.*

*R̄ fetus prius præscript. ℥ iiij. utat-
 ur ut prius. Applic. hypogastric
 & perineo ante & post clysterem.*

*R̄ fetus præscript ʒ x ol. lini ʒ ij.
 ol. hyper. ʒ j. Syrup. Althææ ʒ ij.
 vitell. ovi unius M. injiciatur a
 misso sanguine.*

*R̄ Aq. ceras. nigror. ʒ ij ss. Syr Al-
 thææ mecon an. ʒ vj. Aq Cinam
 hordeat ʒ ij. m cap hor somni.*

T. C. W. C R L. Postscript.

*R̄ Aq. ceras nigror. ʒ viij. aq. Epi-
 demic. Cinam hordeat an. ʒ ij.
 Syr. Caryophil. & de succo ci-
 tri an ʒ j. f Julap. cap. cochl. vj.
 ad libitum*

*R̄ Hordei integr ʒ j. liquirit ʒ ss.
 coq. in aq. font ℥ ij ad ℥ j ss f
 Colatur.*

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Colatur. cui add. syr. Althææ &
de Nymphæa an \bar{z} j bibat ut
libet.

Decemb. 3.

Rx Ol. amygd. d. \bar{z} ij. syr. althææ &
de 5 radicib. an \bar{z} j. sach. cry-
stalini 3 ss. m f linctus perfectis-
ime mixtus. sumat cochl ij. in
haust liquor. posset calidi 3tia
vel 4ta quaque hora. Injiciatur
quamprimum enema. & præsto
sint 2 alia in noctem.

Persistat in usu fotus cum sacculo
applicand. fiat post fotum ap-
plic ung ex ung. nervin & sp.
lavendul compos. Which will
make a Liniment, but not an Un-
guent.

T. C. W. C R L,

Decemb. 4.

Sumat statim part 4 tam mann &
ol. Amygd. d. solut. in decoct.
pectoral præscripto Sumat. part.
2 post horam & sic. deinceps sin-
E 4 gulis

*gulis horis interea urgente dolore
colico repetat enem. & sacculi.*

Excellent Grammatical Latine !

T. C. W C R L

They returned at night, and
prescribed in form following :

Repetat hypnoticum hac nocte.

Rx *Aq. fl. Camemel. Epidemic. an.
℥ iiij. Syrup. de corticib. Citri. ℥ iſſ.
M. f Julap. cap. cochl. iiij. al-
ternis horis.*

T. C. W. C R L.

Decemb. 5.

Rx *Fl. Camemel melilot. sambuc hy-
peric. an pug ij. semin lini.
aneth. ℥ ij. coq. in aq. commun.
q. s. ad ℥ xij. colato liquori adde
tinctur. castorei ℥ j. Theriac. An-
drom. ℥ iiij. Ol. rutac. camemel.
an ℥ j. m. f. enema. injiciend.
hor. 2da post meridiem.*

Rx *Theriac. Londinens. ℥ ij. Theriac.
An-*

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*Androm. ʒ j. m f Empl. adde ol.
Camemel. chym. gt xx. applicetur
Abdomini inferiori sinistro.*

T. G. W C R L

Decemb. 5.

- Rx *Aq. flor. camemeli, Ceras. nigr.
an. ʒ j. Aq. Steph. ʒ ij. Syr. de
mecon. ʒ ss. Laud. liquid gut.
12 m. capiat hac nocte hora somni.*
Rx *Syr. nostr. Balsamic. ʒ vj. capiat
bis, ter, quaterve in die aq. lactis
præscr. ʒ iiij ss. syr Bals. c. i.*

Decemb. 7.

*Repetat. hac nocte haustus Cardiac.
heri præscr. Sit semper in promptu
enema. & fatus. Pergat in usu
Apozematis. Repetatur linctus
ex ol. Amyg. &c.*

Decem. 9.

- Rx *Pulv. sen. comp. major. ʒ ss. rhab.
pulv. salis prunel. Cryst. tart. an.
ʒ j. ol. ch. nuc. mosc. gut. ij.
Syr. de althæa s. q. f. Elect. molle.
capiat*

capiat statim, & superhibat iussuli momentum. Repet. linctus. Sit in promptu Enema.

Decemb. 9.

Rx Decoct. Emol. ℥j. Mell. Merc. sacch. vulg. ana ℥ij. Elect. lenitiv. ℥j. Terebinth. vitell. ovi solut. ℥ss. f. enema. Sit in promptu injiciend. vesperi si opus fuerit.

Decemb. 11.

Rx Milleeped. recent. no. 50. Terantur in mortario marm. sensim affundendo Apozematis præf. ℥4. f. expressio. Capiat cras mane, & repet. hora quinta pomerid. calidiuscule, & sic ad quatrimum. Et post duas horas

Rx Opobalsami veri ℥ss. capi. die crast. in ℥4. Aquæ præscript. cum Syr. balsamic. Cochl. j & sic bis in die ad quatrimum. In reliquis ut ante. Propinetur opobalsamum horis circiter duabus post haustum ex milleepedibus. Decemb.

Decemb. 12.

Rx *Magmatis residui ex decocto pro
fotu præscr. Contund. in mort.
marmor. & adde ol. è pedibus
† bovinis ʒ 4. pro tb j magmatis
cum vitellis quatuor ovorum.
f. Cataplasma applic. parti affectæ
loco cataplasmatæ ex Theriac.
Lond. &c. Repetatur fotus quo-
tidie ad horæ spatium: & post
fotum applic. statim Catapl. calide
& sic quotidie. Sint in promptu
enemata, & pergat in præscri-
ptis. In the Margin was written
Neats-foot-oyl with this cha-
racter †.*

Decemb. 15.

Rx *Labdani, Tacamahac. an. ʒ ss.
empl. è mucilaginis, & empl. è
bacc. lauri an. ʒ jss. Picis Burg. ʒ j.
Styracis liq. ʒ ij. dissolv. simul.
Extend. super Alut. applic par-
tibus affectis.*

Rx *Pulv. Bezoardic magistral. ʒ j.
Capiat*

Capiat hac nocte hora somni e C. I.
Julap Cardiac. & superbib ejus-
dem Cochl. 4. aut 6. Et sic ad
quatuor noctes.

Decemb. 15.

R^x Rad. Chin. Sarsaparil. lig. lentisc.
 incis & contus. an. \bar{z} 4 ras. cc.
 eboris an. \bar{z} j ligni nephrit. \bar{z} ij.
 incid & contund. dein add. Aq.
 font. \bar{t} 12. coq. (post debitam in
 B. M. infusionem) ad \bar{t} viij. Co-
 laturæ calidæ infund. ad duas
 horas liquerit. Santal. alb. & rub.
 an. \bar{z} j. Cinam. confract. \bar{z} j. dein
 denuò coletur ad usum. Sumat.
 \bar{z} 4, aut 6. alternis horis calide
 edulcorando tempore usus seq.
 syrupi cochleari uno aut altero.
 R^x Syr. Peruvian. \bar{z} viij.

Decemb. 17.

R^x Ol. Amygd. dulc. recens expressi
 \bar{z} iiij. Aq. Stephan. & Syr. de Me-
 conio ana \bar{z} j. m. in haustum
 mox

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*mox ab enemate rejeſto propi-
nandum.*

R̄ Decoſt. carmin. ʒ ix. Balsam Lu-
catelli ʒ 4. M. in Enema quam-
primum infundendum.

*Perſeueret in uſu tum deſtillati
antiſcorbutici cum Syrupo Balsa-
mico, tum Ol. Amygdal. & ejus-
dem Syrupi.*

Mi T G G C.

Decemb. 18.

R̄ Ol. Amygd. dulc. ʒ ij ſſ. Syr. de
Althæa & de 5 radicibus ana ʒ ſſ.
Aqu. Stephani ʒ ij. M. Sumat
quamprimum.

R̄ Pulver. Nephrit. magiſtral. ʒ 4.
diluatur vini Rhenani cyatho, i.e.
cochlearibus 4 vel 5 circa tertiam
pomeridianam.

T C, G C.

R̄ Pulv. nephrit. ante præſcript. ʒ iiij.
dividatur in duas partes æquales,
ſumat. unam quam quamprimum
in hauſt. vini Rhenani, alteram
partem quando opus fuerit, id eſt,
poſt horas 12 vel hora ſomni.

R̄

Rx Ol. Amygdal. dulc. rec. expressi ʒ ij.
 Aqu. Stephani ʒ ij. m. capiat ho-
 ra I post pulverem cum vini
 Rhenani pauxillo, vel sine pro-
 libitu.

T C. G C. G M.

Decemb. 20.

Rx Decoſt. Emol. & carm. ℥ j. Ole.
 Hyperic. Rut. an. ʒ vj. Eleſt. è
 bacc. Laur. Terebinth. Ven. vitello
 ovi ſolut. ana ʒ iiij. f. exema in-
 jiciend. hora tertia vel quarta po-
 merid.

Repetat. pulv. præſcript. ſexta quaq;
 hora alternatim. Sint in prom-
 ptu Ol. Amygd. & Clyſter. Balsam.
 & Syr. Balsamic. & Opobalsa-
 mum, (I think, they embalm'd
 his Lordſhip before he was dead,
 for here it's all Balsam and Bal-
 ſamic) uſurpanda urgente occa-
 ſione methodo ante præſcr.

Decemb. 22.

Rx Spir. Terebinth. rectific. gut. xx.
 Syr.

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Syr. de alth. de 5 rad. ana \bar{z} ss. m.
& quamprimum in posseti haustu
propina; superbibendo Vini Rhe-
nani haustum: & post sex hor.
repetat.

T. C. G. C.

Decemb. 24.

R Aqu. Ceras. nigr. \bar{z} vj. cinam.
hord. & epidem. ana \bar{z} ij. Mar.
pp \bar{z} ij. Sach. & Syr. Cardiac.
ana \bar{z} ss. m. in Julap. unde singu-
lis horis propinentur \bar{z} ij.

G. C.

R Infus. Emetic. \bar{z} ij. propinetur ex-
templo, superbibendo post ho-
rulam Oxymell. Scyllit. posseto
diluti q. opus fuerit.

T. C. G. C.

Decemb. 25.

R Decoct. traumat. & pro Syrup. de
Alth. ana ss j. m. & ter in die
propinentur \bar{z} vj. vel vij.

R Pulv. Holland. \bar{z} ss. Syr. Alth. q. s.
ut fiat mixtura mollis, gut. vj vel
vij

vij Balsam. Capiebae condienda, & singulis auroris exhibenda, superbibendo haustum decocti supra descripti.

Perseueret in usu enematum quoties opus fuerit.

Mi. T. C. D. W. G. C.

Decemb. 27.

Rx Aqu. Epidem. \bar{z} 4. aqu. flor. Aurant. aqu. Cinam. hord. ana \bar{z} ij, Syr. Caryoph. & è succ. Citr. ana \bar{z} vj. M. sumat. \bar{z} ij. ad libitum in languoribus.

Decemb. 28.

Rx Pulv. Senn. comp. major. $\bar{\text{D}}$ ij. Salis Absynth. gr. vj. Bals. de Capiva s. q. f. Bolus mollis sumend. statim. Rx Aqu. Epidem. \bar{z} vj. Aqu. Cin. hord. ana \bar{z} ij. Syr. Caryoph. & è succ. Citr. ana \bar{z} vj. m. f. Julep. Capiat \bar{z} ij ad libitum in languoribus.

Man. Xsti perlat. th β . the Cordail

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dial Julep prescribed to day. The
affe by 7 to morrow morn.

G C.

Decemb. 28.

R \times Conf. Alkerm. c. m. \bar{z} ij. Theriac.
Androm. \bar{z} β . Pulv. Gascon. $\bar{\theta}$ ij.
Ol. Cinam. gut. j. Syr. Caryoph.
s. q. f. Ele \bar{c} tuarium molle cum fo.
auri no xij. sumat. q. nuc. mo-
schat. quarta quaque hora & ad
libitum in languoribus.

T C.

Decemb. 29.

R \times Candit Ros. rub. Consosfruct. Cy-
norrhod. Syr. Berberor. M. f. E-
lect. molle, cui adde Margarit.
pul. \bar{z} iiij. Confect. Alcherm. \bar{z} vj.
M. f. Elect. capiat quantitat. Ju-
gland. min. superbib. co. iiij vel
v sequentis Julepi repetendo ter-
tia quaque hora.

R \times Aqu. Cerasor. nigror. citri ana
 \bar{z} iiij. Epidem. \bar{z} iiij. Cinnamom.
F — bord.

*hord. Rosar. rub. ana ʒ j. Syr.
Caryophil. ʒ j ss. m. f. Julepus.*

*R Rad. Symphyti ʒ j. Raf. c. c. &
eboris, ana ʒ iiij. fol. millesol.
m j ss. coq. in Aqu. fontis lb ij.
Colatura reponetur ad usum, cuius
sumat haustum cum part. equal.
lactis recentis permixtum, ter
vel quater in die.*

TC GC TW

. Decemb. 30 in the morning.

*R Gummi Arabic. Tragacanth. ana
ʒ iiij. Sacchari penidior. ʒ ss. f.
pulvis in vj partes aequales di-
videndus, quarum detur una
mane, & altera sub vesperam
quotidie in tantillo lactis hordeat.*

*R Summit Cupressi M. iv. albumin.
ovor. conquassator. lb ss. Cinna-
momi crassiuscule trituriati ʒ ij.
minutim concisis affunde lactis
vaccini recentis lb iv. & destil-
lentur organis vulgaribus ad sic-
citatem. Destillati capiat uncias
circiter*

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*circiter vj statim post unam-
quamque pulveris supra præscripti
dosin.* **.TC GG**

Decemb. 30. at Noon.

R *Rhab. pulv. gr. 24. Gum. trag.
Arab. Rad. Symphyt. pulv. ana
gr. iij. Syr. e ros. sic. f. q. M. f.
mixtura mollis sumend. hac nocte.*
T. C,

Decemb. 30. at Night.

R *Sem. melon. pepon. papav. alb.
ana ʒ ss. Amygd. decorticat. &
incis. no. 12. Sacchari Cryst. ʒ j.
Aqu. Ros. rub. ʒ ij. aqu. hord. in-
tegr. depurat. ℥ j. f. s. a. Emulsio.
Capiat ʒ 4 aut 5 tepidè tertia
quaque hora, vel insuper ad li-
bitum.*
T. C.

Decemb. 31. Morning.

R *Unguenti Comitissæ ʒ iiij. Ungr.
partes Lumobales.* **TC GC**
F 2 **Decemb.**

Decemb. 31 at Night.

℞ Sem. Melon. Pepon. ana ʒʒ. sem.
 plantag. portulac acetos ana ʒ ij.
 sem. papar. alb. ʒvj. Sacch. albiss.
 ʒ j. Aq. Panis & aq. papav.
 Rhead. ana ℥ j. f. s. a. Emulsio
 qua utatur ut priori usus est.
 ℞ Rad. Symphyt. succ. ʒ j. Gum.
 Arab. ʒʒ. Sacch. albiss. ʒvj.
 m. f. Pulv. subtilissimus. Sumat
 cochl. unum ex haustu lactis Ave-
 nacei præscript.

T. C G C.

Jan. 4.

℞ Aqu. meliss. Cerasor. nigr. Epidem.
 ana ʒ iiij. aqu. mirab. ʒ j. Croc. ʒj.
 Glycyrrhiz. ʒ j. Infund. statim
 in frigido, & post horam unam
 f. Colatura, cui add. Syr. Meliss.
 Caryoph. ana ʒ j. Sumat ʒ ijʒʒ.
 singulis horis. ℞ Spir. CC. recti-
 ficat. ʒ ij. capiat gut. 15 (quoties
 urget.

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urget virium languor) ex 5 ij ss.

Julapii.

T C.

§ 60. Observe, that about every four hours, or a little more, there are four Ounces of hot Waters to be swallowed down, *viz. Aqua mirabilis* and *Epidemica*, besides 15 drops of burning *Spirit of Hartshorn*, almost in every Dose, which in 24 hours will amount to a Pint and half; and an half Ounce or more of *Spirit of Hartshorn*; on some occasions, enough to precipitate a well man into a Fever, and subvert his Senses, but much more a person so much macerated as this Noble Patient was. Probably the Doctor had amplified his experience by his Travels in *Poland* or *Russia*, where far larger Doses of Brandy, and other sublimed Spirits, acuated with a Spoonful of powder'd Ginger, or half that quantity of Pepper, are given.

F 3

§ 61.

§ 61. But what need I, to justify the foremeant Doctor, fetch a president so far off, when there is one nearer, in a notable instance (if true) of a Physician, a degree higher elevated in fame than he ? This Doctor was called in (as they term it) upon another Physician, not of the Colledge, to cure a Patient ; he no sooner saw him, but cries out, This is a sort of *Asthma*, which my self and Dr. *Willis* first found out, and named it *Asthma Convulsivum* : But it's I only have appropriated a Remedy to it. What is't, demanded t'other Gentleman ? It is, quoth he, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, exhibited in the measure of a Spoonful without any vehicle. The other replied, I dare not consent to it, without a good proportion of liquor to dilute it. You are over-cautious, quoth the *Sal Armoniac* Doctor, leave it to me, and behold the Miracle. *Nolens volens*,
given

given it was, but the Patient freely expiring that day (which is more than he had done many days before, his Lungs being obstructed) prevented the Medicine of performing its effect, and the Doctor of seeing the Miracle. Had the Patient been dissected, without doubt, they would have observed another *occasional cause*, namely a very sharp cutting *Armoniac Rheum*, that had inflamed, corroded, and excoriated the *Oesophagus* and Stomach, and convelled the great stomachic Nerves, whence derived this convulsive *Asthma*, the nerves of the *Diaphragm* being likewise convelled by consent: excuse the expression of attributing the word Convulsion to the Nerves, it being usually applied to Muscles. Now it's apparent enough, that this Medicine did exceed the former in heat; but by the way remember, that exhibiting it in that manner, was *Authoritas Medica*, not to be

imitated by every Physician, nor indeed by any, unless of very great repute, no more than *Steteruntque comæ*, by every Poetical Pædagogues. The relation of this fore-mentioned consultation was given me in the company and hearing of twenty Physicians more, by the same Physician, whom the other was called in upon; from whose reputation the credit of this instance is to take its measure. But enough of this, intending to be more at large upon Miracles of this kinde performed at *Paris*, in a Treatise, entitul'd, *The Conclave of Physicians*, where the subtil and polite Government of the Physical Pope and his Cardinals, is discoursed of.

§ 62. On the 27th and 28th of *Decemb.* if you look back on the *Recipees*, you will finde the Cordial Juleps strained to a higher pitch of heat, and throngs of Spirits; whereas in the preceding treatment of
his

his Lordship, especially towards the beginning, the Cordials were prescribed more moderate in heat, being diluted with Simple Waters; which as the Patients Symptoms increased, were also thought fit to be stimulated, and made quicker, to keep pace with the Distemper, until at last both had career'd into an high Fever, as hereafter shall be remarked.

§ 63. What ever Curatory Indications are desum'd, I have ever observed, that some grand Physicians of, &c. never are forgetful of the *Indicatio Vitalis*; whereon they lay so great a stress, that they seem to prefer it before the Cure of the Malady, and the removing of the Cause: Insomuch, that where-ever they come, the Scene is a Cordial prescribed at the head of the Scroll, especially where the Disease doth not manifest it self so plainly to their apprehension; and particularly in the Diseases of Children

dren and big-bellied Women. This sort of *Cordial Practice* sounding so safe among the Vulgar, imposes a necessity upon the *minor* Physicians to move in the same Zodiac: For should a Friend or Relation of a Patient come to visit him, and not see the small Vials on the Table, with the Silken Stoppers, he would rail the poor *minor* Prophet out of doors, and cry out, *He killed the sick man for want of a Cordial*. So that it's easily believed, that the greatest estates are gotten by prescribing of Cordials, and not by curing Diseases. However, take my meaning right, I do not hence infer this Cordial Practice to be an Imposture in those eminent Doctors, but rather some Ruines of *Paracelsus* in their *Pericranium*; whence you may justly term them *Chymists*: for by their Cordials they intend to fortifie the general *Archens* in the Stomach, or at least to make an impression or *idea* upon it (or to use *Helmont's*

Helmont's phrase, a reflection like upon a looking-glass) which being successively continued or propagated (like streams in a water) unto every particular *Archeus*, that commands over every part, a Disease, and its *occasional Cause*, are expelled in a moment; provided that their Cordials are virtuated with those Qualifications *Helmont* designed for his *Drif.* But these are onely *Deliramenta Catarrhi*, and so is oft this *Cordial Practice*, unless when put into use, it hath a power adjoyned to oppose and remove the Cause of the Disease. This premised, let's make enquiry whether this *Cordial Practice* used from the beginning upon my Lord, might be accounted proper. *Secondly*, Whether prescribing gentle and moderate Cordials in the beginning, and very strong and smart ones towards the latter end, was not much more improper.

§ 63. The Indication for Cordials

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dials is taken from the defect of the vital and animal Spirits, occasioned by the loss of laudable Blood, or a vitiated and diminuted *Chymosis*, whence Blood is not sufficiently engendred for matter to be converted into Spirits and the *Succus nutritius*, or by the loss of Spirits dispersed and consumed by great Pains and Tortures, or what other Cause, by the *Phænomenon* they then conceived, they please to assign. The loss of Blood was insignificant here; but the insufferable pains in the lower part of the Belly were great, through which Sleep was interdicted, the Spirits extremely depauperated, and the Concoctions of the body subverted, so that a proportionable measure of Blood could not be generated. To answer the Indication surmised in this latter notion, they prescribed the common Cordials usual among them almost in all Distempers; *viz.* Black-Cherry-water,

water, Plague-water, Cinamon-water, and *Aqua mirabilis*; sometime the one, and sometimes the other. But what could these effect? You may believe, they could not supply the twentieth part of Spirits that were dayly exhausted. Furthermore, it may be offered to consideration, whether the foresaid Cordials did not sharpen and fret the Blood and Spirits, whereby the pains might be render'd more intense, and their causes augmented; which Method being continued, what could the issue of it be, but that which followed?

§ 64. To illustrate this to you in a more familiar instance; Suppose a man loaden with a burthen on his shoulders so weighty, as to make his Joynts shake and tremble under him; if you give him a Dram of the Bottle, he may support a little the longer: though soon after, his Joynts fall on shaking much more, and then you relieve him with a glass

glass of Canary ; which perceiving to effect less than his first Cordial, in regard the burthen on his shoulders hath dispersed more Spirits, and weakned him much more than the first Cordial restored, or corroborated, you make a third essay (imagining the former Cordials too weak) and offer him a large dose of *Aqua mirabilis*, upon which suddenly comes tumbling down to the ground, both man and burthen.

§ 65. My observation upon this is ; 1. That the direct way to assist this man, is to take off his burthen from his shoulders, either all at once, or by degrees ; which will prove the best Strengthner and Cordial, especially if supplying him with proportionable Corroboratives. 2. That the weaker a man groweth, his Cordials ought to be less spirituuous, and more temperate ; for else it will drown and overwhelm his Spirits on a sudden

sudden. But in these preceding Prescripts, I finde the weakest Cordials exhibited in the beginning, and the strongest towards the end. However, since it was concluded by such great Physicians, that the administration of Cordials in that form and proportion was necessary, good manners prompt me to declare, *It was well done, they did what men could do, and they ought to have been sure to continue it, until the Patient had certainly, &c.*

§ 66. For to appease and lay the pains, *Hypnoticks* were frequently given: These by stupefying and condensing the Spirits, gave his Lordship some intermission of his tortures, during their operation; which no sooner was expir'd, but they return'd into their accustomed fury. What followed? My Lord was several times surprized with a total suppression of Urine, a Symptome very dreadful:
But

But the *Ephesian* happily thought on a small Wax-candle, which being forced into the *Urethra* (or passage of the Yard) not so far as the *Sphincter*, did by stimulation excite the *facultas excretrix* of the Bladder, by which means his Lordship immediately discharged his Urine. Now let's examine the Cause of this Suppression: It was not occasioned by the Stone; for the Wax-candle did not penetrate so far, as to be supposed to reach it, and thrust it back; neither was it any grumous Blood, Slime, or Gravel, for the same reason. Then, I hope, I may without offence, put the question, Whether it was not the too oft repeated *Hypnoticks* and *Opiates*, that had stupefied the Bladder, its *Sphincter*, and those branches of Nerves that defer the animal Faculty to both, and consequently the animal Spirits being render'd torpid, had not force sufficient to evacuate the Urine, whence

whence hapned that suppression. That *Opiats* and *Narcoticks* are not seldome attended with so ill a Symptome, as the suppression of Urine, needs no other proof, than daily Experience; and that his Lordships suppression depended on such like cause, the argument à *juvante* seems evidently to infer, which was a Wax-candle; that by stimulating and exciting the soporous faculty of the Bladder, procured an excretion of Urine. But Modesty obliges me to say, This was very well done, in regard such great Masters of Medicine cannot do amiss.

§ 67. All this while the Physicians were only vagrant in latitude, receding from one Remedy to another, and not gaining the least way in longitude, but rather losing ground; which made them come so oft to an anchor, by giving of *Opium*. However, since they could not always act *Lulla by*, nor the Patient constantly

G

stantly be detained in sleep, there was a necessity of launching out, and steering all manner of Courses, to get into Port.

First then, his Lordship's pains were judged to proceed from a *Colica Biliosa*, (or a hot Colick) which they endeavoured to purge off by their *Laxative*, prescribed on the 20th of *November*: What success had this? By night they were forced to summon in their whole *Posse Comitatus*, viz. Cordial Juleps, Fomentations, Bags, Hypnotic Potion, two Anodyne Glysters, as appears in their Prescriptions: the next day the repetition of the Purge was approved of, but Glysters, Anodyne Liniments, Pearl Cordial, and the *Hypnotic*, were to be in readiness. The 22th and 23th the *Hypnotic* (their *Anchora salutis*) and Cordials were repeated. On the 24th of *Decemb.* they were resolved to try their fortune once more, by purging of Phlegm
out

out of the Stomach; by which they seem'd to intimate another opinion, *viz.* That his Lordships Pains issued from a Wind-Colick, the Wind being occasioned by the attenuation of the Phlegm in the Stomach, and posted thence into the great Guts; whence it was to be carried off by *Pil. Ruffi*, &c.

§ 68. Seeing the Pains proved too obstinate to be longer suspected for any, or all the sorts of Colick, they would now *tentative* (a term too much in use among them) suppose these torments to be Scorbutic, and the pain that oft excurred as far as the Loins, to be a *Lumbago Scorbutica*. About ship again, steer large; orders were immediately given to distil an *Antiscorbutic* Water or Spirit (or what you please to term it) prescribed on the 1 of *Decemb.* consisting of Snails, Brooklime, Dandalyon, Oranges, and Limons, Broom flowers, &c. And that you may

the better understand, that they had treated his Lordship severally and jointly as a Scorbutic Patient, you may peruse their joint-Prescription of the seventeenth of *Decemb.* where it is determined, that the Patient shall persevere in the use of the *Destillatum Anti-scorbuticum*, which is the proper name they imposed upon their Prescription of the first of *Decemb.* Moreover you may observe, that I have not suggested these Diseases from the virtues or intention of their Bills, but from their expressed words; as for further instance, in their Record of the fourth of *December* you read, they term my Lord's pains a Colick pain. Where they seem for a while to leave off their Scorbutic method, and convert their whole efforts against the Colick on fresh: Here Oyl of sweet Almonds, Syrup of Marshmallows, and Chamomil-water, are esteemed as great Specificks: Their Auxiliaries

aries are Carminative Glysters, Fomentations, Bags, Cordials, Balsamics, and Hypnotics, their old friend. But *Omnia incassum*, still worse and worse.

§ 65. Once more, and that for the last, they are resolved to make a bolt or a shot of it: They remembered, that My Lord had been taken more than once with a suppression of Urine, a Symptome that oft attends the Stone in the Bladder, and that which proved an *Ignis fatuus* to seduce our Physicians into a strange mistake: For unto the foresaid Symptome of Suppression, they added an intercurrent pain of the Loins, Vomiting, (now deemed a Symptome of the Stone-Colick) pains above the Groin, interpreted to be Vellications of the Ureter by Gravel, or small angular Stones: And lastly, his Lordship's Father dying of the Stone in the Kidneys, was an *Herculean* Argument, that those great

Tortures were *Nephritic* Pains, and the Disease no other than the Stone in the Kidneys. This they confidently asserted to all my Lord's Relations and Visitors; and they made no doubt, but there were Engines, Pickaxes, and Shovels, that they could command out of their Apothecaries Shop, whereby they should easily dig the Stone out of the Mine of the Kidneys. To work they go with their edged tools, and make their first attack with a *Nephritic* Purge, mark'd down on the 8th of *Decemb.* this to be seconded with a strong *Laxative* and *Diuretic* Glyster; the next day the assault to be renewed twice with a *Diuretic* Apozem, virtuated with the expression of fifty Hoglice, and within two hours to be reinforced with the exhibition of *Opobalsamum*, commonly called, *The Balm of Gilead*, or the best sort of a well-concocted *Therebinthin*, exactly imitating the vertues of the
Rosin

Rosin of *Venice* : In summa, an Imposture put upon the *European* Christians, by *Armenians* and *Persian* Mahometans. But by the way consider, the vast Dose of *Hog-lice*, the *Opobalsam*, or *Armenian* *Therebinthin* upon that, and *Therebinthin* Glysters upon that again; whereof some days four or five of them were administred successively one after another, each Glyster containing four Ounces of *Lucatellus's* Balsam dissolved in it; so that in twenty four hours there were twenty or five and twenty Ounces, that is, above a Pound and an half of *Lucatellus's* Balsam forced into the Patient's Belly: How large the proportion of *Therebinthine* must be to make such a huge mass of Balsam, is easily computed. Besides all this, in the intervals were exhibited Doses of Oyl of sweet Almonds, Syrup of Marshmallows, Balsamic Syrups, and a Decoction of *Lignum Nephriticum* and *Mastic-*
G 4
wood,

wood, Chips so highly decanted for the Cure of the Stone. All these I account only the Shovels; but the great Pickax was their *Pulvis Nephriticus Magistralis*, a *Nostrum* prepared by their Privy Apothecary, and to be purchased of him at his own rate by the Apothecary in ordinary. And forasmuch as collaterally was intimated to me, this famed *Pulvis Nephrit.* derived its vertues chiefly from *Hog-lice*, Eggshells calcined, Crabs eyes prepared with Oyl of Tartar, &c. But whether *Cantharides*, or *Spanish-flies*, did constitute any part of the *basis* of this mighty Pouder, I could yet never learn; a particularity worthy to be enquired into. A Dram and half of this *Pulvis* was ordered for a Dose on the 19th of *December*, as you may read before among the Prescripts, and to be swallowed down once or twice a day in *Rhenish Wine*. And because the passages, through which
the

the Stone was to come, should be made big enough, wide enough, and slippery enough, a Draught writ down on the 17th of *December*, of Oyl of sweet Almonds, Syrup of Marshmallows, and of the five opening Roots, was to be given a little before ; besides, lest the Stone should stick in the way, a *Therebinthin* Glyster was to bring up the rear, to force it on. During all this bustle, his Lordships Urine came tumbling down in Cataracts, but no Stone. At length the Doctors begin to discover red Gravel, of which they reported, they had saved near upon one Spoonful and an half ; but in regard it so exactly resembled that sort of red Sand, which is contain'd in the *German* Hour-glasses, scarce any body could look upon it without smiling. The Gravel descending was interpreted by them to be the *Prodromus* of the Stone, which now they expected every minute, with

as much Faith, as the *Jews* do their *Messias*, after a great Storm. And what is more, one of them like a *Bigot* Midwife, sate up a Night or two, to assist at this Rocky birth.

§ 64. They push on still, and adde new forces to their *Stone-breakers*, and *Piss-driving* Medicines, by ordering twenty drops of *Spirit of Therebinthin* (a strong Piss-driver) to be mixt with the Syrups forementioned, and washt down with a draught of *Rhenish-Wine*, this to be repeated after six hours: no Stone yet, but Urine in abundance; whence they surmised, that since the passages were so well lubricated, the Stone must stick fast in the *Pelvis* of the Kidneys; to loosen which, a Vomit was commanded to be used on the 24th of *Decemb.* as their Bill expresseth; and on the 25th and 28th, a Purge. From the concussion of the Vomit in its operation,
and

and the compression of the Mus-
cals of the Belly upon going
to Stool, it was expected the
Stone would be shaken, and tum-
bled down. But in fine, they
were greatly mistaken in their
measures; instead of the Stone,
there was a flood of Urine (impro-
perly so called) came down so
impetuously, that this Patient,
or, Physicians Martyr (as his
Lordship was oft pleased to term
himself) in twenty four hours
made six times more water than
he drank, according as my self,
and Chirurgeon several times
found upon an exact computati-
on by measure: For in a Nights
time twelve, and sometimes thir-
teen Pints of water, were discharg-
ed by the Bladder; which I can-
not denominate Urine, as not
having the Colour, Scent, or
Tast of such; but on the con-
trary, lookt like rock-water, tran-
sparent, and clear, without sedi-
ment

ment, scented like Beef-broath, and tasted sweetish like Honey. Here, from making little or no Urine, observe well, sourced a most plentiful spring or fountain of clear water. *Now all hands at work, if you are men, Luff, no near.* To stopping the leak they go; and in order to that, on the 29th of December appoint an Adstringent stopping Electuary; likewise a potent binding Decoction of *Comfrey, Tarrow, &c.* On the 30th a thickening Powder of *Gum-Arabick*, and *Gum-Dracant*, with a Distillation of *Cypress-tops, Whites of Eggs, Cinnamon and Milk*: Upon this a mixture of *Rhubarb, Gum Arabic, Dracant* and *Comfrey-roots*, an unpleasant sort of *Tansy*. More yet, there must be also plentifully drunk *Almond-Milk* with *Poppey-seeds* in it, and *Cordials*, and all this in one day. On the 31th in the morning they made their Visit, and spake to the woman attending; Well, what chear, Nurse?

Nurse ? O, Mr. Doctor, abundance of Urine this night ! Pain and tortures so insufferably violent, that his Lordship flung himself twice out of Bed, as if he had Convulsions ! His burning Heat so great, that all night long my Lord held his hands on bottles of cold water ! Fainted several times, that I thought he would not have seen the Morning ! Vomited and strained very oft, as if his eye-strings would have broke ! My Lord drew his breath so extremely short and thick, that I verily believed, he would have been stifled ; for his Lordship would not suffer any Curtain to be drawn, or any body stand near the bed-side, lest he should hinder the air from him ! Now, Mr. Doctor, *Quomodo pulvis* ? No doubt, but the Nephritic Pulvis was a most excellent Powder ; never did Medicine answer expectation better ; for perfectly did it remove the suppression of Urine, and if Stone or Gravel had been in
the

the way, it could never have resisted the force of it. Therefore, *Let's conclude, one and all, They did what men could do!* Here was no want, but abundance of Remedies, and it was ten to one, if one of them did not hit. He that throwes with ten Dice, cannot easily miss *quater trey*, unless he be *cursefully* unfortunate; and Seamen in a Storm do oft hoist up all their Sails, though they bring the Mainmast by the board.

§ 69. Well, *Contra vim mortis non est Medicamen in hortis*. After the *Consult-Masse* was ended, my Lord's Relation askt them, *What think ye of my Lord? what hopes have ye?* they replied (as I am informed) one and all, We have no manner of hopes, he is a dead man; we will do what we can to give him ease. They all gave him over; and to all those Noblemen that were Visitors, they declared positively, that his Lordship could not live;

live; and some went so far, that they expressed it was impossible, he should outlive seven days. This desperate Decree of the Doctors, was soon conveyed to my Lord's ears by a messenger, that seldome tarried long by the way to carry news of this nature to him.

§ 70. His Lordship no whit dismayed at the ill tidings, about the second or third of *January* desired I should attend him. My Lord was then pleased to signify, that my absence from the Town on the day he received his Wounds, had occasioned him to make use of several vogued Physicians, whose greatness of fame since he perceived to be a vulgar opinion, by the success that attended their experiments upon him, he frequently pressed them to consult with me, as having had a greater experience of his Constitution upon various occasions, that did not only require compe-

competent Learning and Judgment, but a careful attendance. The inflammation this sort of discourse raised on their *Dura Mater*, caused them to burst into this peremptory answer, that they would not consult with me, let the event be what it would, *because I was not of the College*, and if his Lordship persisted in those demands, they would certainly desert him. This reply being thoroughly perused, my Lord was obliged to surrender himself to their discretion, partly through the necessity of pleasing some of his Relations, and partly through the new assurances they confidently gave him of a speedy and perfect Recovery. Since therefore now he found their hopes turned into despair, he had easily obtained from them, what by no manner of arguments he could dispose them to before; and in consequence of that, did appoint me to give them a Consult-meeting on the morning follow-

following. In order hereunto, I examined the Symptomes preceding, and those present; which chiefly were insufferable Pains and Tortures on the left side of the lower part of the Belly, too horrible for any man of ordinary strength to endure. 2. A scorching *Hætic* Fever, that had so macerated his Body, that it was a perfect representative of a *Skeleton*, covered over with a skin. 3. A *Diabetes*, in the dialect of some borish Physicians called a *Pisspot-dropste*, a Symptome so rare, that among ten millions of sick persons, scarce one is observed to be afflicted with: For it is seldome in the power of the worst of Morbifick Causes to produce it, unless assisted with the *Pickaxes* and *Shovels* of the Art of Physick. 4. *Syncopes*, or long deep Swoonings, several in a day, and frequent *Lipothymies*, or faintings. 5. A suffocative Respiration, or stifling breathing; as for

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want

want of sleep, a very low ebbe of Strength, Vomitings, a dejected Appetite, and worse Concoction, &c. I account as nothing, in comparison of these five.

§ 70. Death usually being the termination of each of these Symptoms, even when singly afflicting the Body, moved this Query in me, Which of all these five mortal Enemies would in the most appearance kill his Lordship first? Upon some discussion, my opinion inferred, that the *Diabetes* would absolve its fatal course the soonest, probably in eleven days; but then that each of the other four *Symptomes* might very well pretend to one days mischief, seemed conjectural enough, which subtracted from the foresaid eleven, inferred a consequence, that his Lordship would not outlive seven days, as some of the Doctors had prognosticated.

How little such a Tragic Scene of Morbific Attendants could encourage

courage a person to act jointly with those, that after so many brutal calumnies and affronts, now seemed only to admit of a Consultation to make use of me, like the Fox of the Cats foot, was evident ; however, the obligation I owed to my Lord, and some of his Lordships own Relations, engaged me to contribute the utmost of my endeavors, especially upon the general noise of their *Conclamatum* of his Life, and the observation of many particulars, wherein I apprehended they had egregiously erred.

By appearing somewhat later than the hour appointed, it was supposed my stomach was taken off by the reflections the Doctors had made the night before, (for I was not yet of the College) who therefore knowing where I was that Morning, now pressed earnestly I should be sent for ; not so much to consult, as to hale me in to bear part of the burthen. Being

come to the famous Consult-room, I found two men, one much of the *Meen* of some Renegado-Divine, or School-master turn'd to Physick, vested and tunickt with black; the other Campagne Tunickt with gray, smoaking a Pipe of Tobacco *al' Indiano*. Whatever they seem'd to me in the external, the Physical Eloquence of the former, expressed by a tongue so nimble, that my ears could hardly keep pace with him, and the solid judgment of the latter, did demonstrate them most excellent Physicians in the general; and in particular, the one hath merited, among the Vulgar, the fame of a good Childrens Doctor, and the other of a Womans Doctor.

The Prologue of these Physicians was, that they were come thither to hear, what Proposal I had to offer, in order to my Lords Recovery. A greater impertinency I have not heard; implying, as if they had looked upon themselves to be

be appointed Commissioners to receive Proposals from me, touching some kinde of improbable work, as the draining of a River, or the like ; and to be Judges of *Oyer* and *Terminer* of the feasibility of the Project. Thus we see how arrogant some sort of men are, when finding themselves buoyed up by common fame, Coach and Horses, and Propt with the dubious interpretation of a Law, studying *Omnibus viis & modis* to oppress their equals.

§ 71. The Replication I made 'em was, that according to the form of Consultations, I expected an account of what course and method had been used, what Remedies, and against what Diseases, Causes, or Symptomes ; which done, I should shew my self ready in declaring my Sentiment. Upon this, the well-spoken Gentleman related the nature of the Wound, and by what means cured ; withal, that

there were other Distempers survened upon that, *viz.* Colick, Scorbutic pains, Stone and Gravel; the latter of which he offer'd to prove, by having caused the discharge of a great heap of Gravel, through the force of those Stone-breaking and Piss-driving Medicines that were exhibited, adding the hereditary property of the Stone, whereof his Lordship's Father died. The other Physician was upon the carping auscultation, to which his *continuando* of the *Virginian* smoak contributed, by its *Henbane* quality of condensing of his animal Spirits.

§ 72. By passing over all what they had acted, and the reflections thereon, I endeavoured to avoid Disputes and Provocations; and thought to have contracted an amity and well understanding among them, which is very necessary to render Consultations successful; and therefore immediately express
my

my sense, That in all Wounds, the termination of the Cause wounding, be it Sword, Lance, &c. ought to be particularly observed; and for that reason, the Sword wherewith his Lordship was wounded, was to be exactly traced in its passage; which considering the prick, that my Lord very sensibly perceived a little above the left Groin, and caused him to fall down, was an argument the Sword terminated or stopt upon the *Os Coxendix* or *Ischion*, a little above the *Acetabulum*; if so, then probably the Sword must have passed the *Mesentery*, part of the *Psoas*, and the *Musculus Iliacus internus*. The ausculting Physician interrupted me, in saying, that there was no such Muscul as the *Musculus Iliacus* belonging to the frame of Mans Body; and that I was under a great mistake, it was an error; and farther, it was ignorance in me; and therefore I ought to consider well

of what I said before such men as they were. At that time having no Anatomical Picture-Book by me, nor the occasion of shewing them the Muscul in a dead Body, I swallowed the affront, for the reason expressed in the beginning of this Paragraph, and proceeded, intimating that here might very rationally be suspected, that there was some small proportion of purulent matter collected in the hollow of the *Abdomen*, converted into such, out of Blood leaking through some small Vessels, that were hurt by the passing of the Sword. But this did not seem a cause sufficiently adequated to produce those acute Pains above the Groin, which therefore I positively asserted, could be occasioned by no other than the Puncture of one of those great Nerves, that are originated from the *Medulla Spinalis* about the *Lumbi*, whence issuing a Gleet, which by Stagnation is soon

soon converted into a *Virus*, or Venom, the property whereof is not only to cause horrible pains of the Nerves and Nervous Parts, but Syncopees, Lipothymies, Vomitings, short oppressed breathings, Convulsions, Fevers; but never a suppression of Urine, nor *Diabetes*: Whence these two latter are to be derived, ask the Doctors, and consult their Prescriptions.

To prove that those fore-mentioned Symptomes did only issue from the puncture of a Nerve, I instanced the concomitants and accidents, that usually attend and follow a puncture of a Tendon, or which is much worse, of a Nerve in the Arm, upon unskilful Bleedings; viz. extreme Pains, Imposthumations, Syncopees, and the rest.

The Indications are two. 1. To stop the Gleet of the Nerve. 2. To remove the virulent humour, or liquor, that's already gleeted. By answering the first indication readily

ly and in due time, the latter is prevented. But in his Lordships case there were more Indications to be desumed from Diseases, that were constituted, *per Deuteropathiam, per errorem externum*, and by *occasional causes*.

I cannot here omit, once more to declare the excellency of our Balsam, described before, how speedily it would have performed in the beginning, what both the Indications point at; and in many other Distempers its effects are no less admirable. But nothing is more to be regretted, than the omission of the *Royal Vulnerary Drops*, especially being offer'd so seasonably; which as far as I can understand, were never yet taken for the cure of the most dangerous of Wounds, without having certainly performed the effect, that was expected from them. Moreover, I do believe, that far meaner Medicines might have stopt the
Gleet,

Gleet, as Spirit of Vitriol dulcified, Spirit of Sulphur, or *Vitriolum Martis*, or what is more ordinary, common Vitriol tied up in a rag, and applied externally, near the place where the puncture was, or further off; so diffusive and penetrative is the nature of Vitriol.

It was not in the beginning, but at the latter end, that I was consulted; and therefore besides the former, other Indications are to be taken, as well from the Diseases the Sword had occasioned, as those which Art had procured, viz. *Diabetes*, Fever, &c. I soon perceived, that nothing but a *Mercurial* Remedy would answer all Indications; but lest the well-spoken Doctor should thence take an occasion to bespatter me, and cry out aloud, I offered to give his Lordship *Mercury*, (a word that sounds barbarous among the ignorant.) I apprehended it prudence to defer it, until another might be called in,
or

or that I had prepared his Lordship, or some of his Relations for it. In the mean time I proposed this following, as answering most of the Indications, as affairs stood then.

Januar. 5.

R^x Cerus. Antimon. ʒ i. Troch. Viperin. 3 ʒʒ. Croci Angl. pulv. gr. j ʒʒ. Syr. Cort. Citr. q. s. m. f. mixt. moll. Sumend. horâ nonâ vespertin. superbibendo haust. decoct. sudorif.

Signed by Dr. &c. and my self.

You may remember, I mentioned two Physicians that were to be consulted that Morning, before this was prescribed; but one of them being thrown out for a wrangler, I was yoaked to the other; who did as readily reform, and conform, or indeed take up any form, as any man I ever met with; though at
the

the same time he did also expect to be indulged in several of his own Enthusiasms, which resting too much upon the *basis* of some of his preceding Opinions, caused frequent dissentions and jarrings among us. And it is a very common Observation, that where some great Physicians have taken up a sentiment, and declared it, they will not recede from it, though they are convinced they are in the wrong, and that it will tend to a certain prejudice of the Patient; because they will seem to be more than men, in the impossibility of erring; but I have more charity, than to believe this worthy Physician was polluted with any such Principle; or at least I hope he was not.

I have somewhat abruptly given you an account of our first Consultation, which now I shall set down in the total. After I found that whatever I proposed, was not only rejected, but render'd in *Ridicule*,
and

and that at so unfit a season, where a Person of Honours Life lay at stake; I asked one of them in *Latine*, discoursing of the *Diabetes*, *Exhibuisti ne bolum armenum contra hunc affectum?* He replied, *Non novi bolum armenum, sed novi quidem bolum armenam.* Here I perceived he rather acted the part of a School-master, as he had done that of the *Iliac* Anatomist, than of a Physician; which made me conclude, they designed less what might be advantageous to the Patient, than carping, and derision. Upon that I took my leave, refusing my Fee, because I had done nothing for it; which notwithstanding they greedily accepted, as if they had laboured hard in prescribing never a Bill; and so we left the Patient in a great deal of Pain and Misery.

At Night I was sent for again, where I met one of them alone, who singly agreed to all what I offer'd,

offer'd, but for formality desired, to defer prescribing until the other *Iliac* Physician should be present, which would not be until the next morning; and so we left the Patient again as we found him. But it hapned before I went away, that a very eminent *Engliſh* Surgeon came thither, to give his opinion touching his Lordships condition, which imported, that either some Tendon, Nerve, or Membrane was hurt on that side, where the pain was. This agreeing very near with what I declared to his Lordship before, we were appointed to meet the other Doctors next morning. My self and the forementioned Chirurgion, as we returned home, agreed, that in this case, *Rebus sic ſtantibus*, nothing could be more proper, than a *Mercurial* Medicine, viz. *Mercurius dulcis*, a preparation so safe, that it is as commonly given to Children against the Worms, as *Aloes*, or Worm-feed.

seed. But I desired him to propose it, in regard the Physicians would rather take it from a Chirurgeon, than a Physician ; such is the cursed emulation of mankind !

On the Morning we met ; it being my turn to speak first, the resentment I had of their false reflections touching the *internal Iliac Muscul*, and *Bolus Armenus*, oblig'd me to declare, that before I went on further, I would make it appear, who was in the error ; and to that purpose, here was now brought an authentic Anatomy-Book, and a *Pharmacopœa* ; in the latter they might see *Bolus Armenus*, and in the former the *Musculus Iliacus internus*. This was no sooner expressed, but one of the Physicians burst out into very scurrilous language, which without any further ceremony caused me to leave the Room, and the Consultation. Before I was gone past half the length of the street, I was called

led back again ; and he that was the most mutinous dismissed, though much against my desire.

§ 73. During the calm, the use of *Mercuri. Dulcis* was no sooner proposed, but agreed to, prescribed and signed by the other Doctor and myself, in form following.

Januar. 3.

R̄ *Calomelan.* ℥ j. *Cort. Citr. humid.*
condit. contus. & *per setac. tra-*
ject. ʒ j. *Syr. ejusd. q. s. M. f.*
Mixtur. moll. sumenda quam
primum.

R̄ *Rad. Sarsaparil.* ʒ iiij. *Rad. Chin.*
non carios. ʒ ij. *rasur. Ebor. corn.*
cerv. ana ʒ vj. *Lign. sassafr. Ci-*
namom. ana ʒ ij. *Lign. Santal.*
rubr. ʒ ss. *post digest. coq. in aq.*
font. lb viij. ad consumpt. medie-
tat. colectr. & reponatr. in am-
pul. vitr. de q. capiat lb ss. quater
ad minimum quotidie.

R̄ *Erinac. calc. & subtil. pulv.* ʒ ss.
sumat. in cochl. j. Syr. Balsami.
I rubr.

*rubr. horis duodecim post bolum
prescript.*

§ We had some controverſie about this Hedg-hog powder, the Doctor pretending he had done Miracles with it in the like caſe of a *Diabetes*; which aſſertion I much ſuſpected, in regard ſuch a Diſtemper, under thoſe circumſtances, was not eaſily parallel'd. Beſides, all the Authors that I ever read, and in particular *Fran. Joel. lib. 6. ſect. 2. q. 8.* recommends it as a ſingular *Diuretic*, againſt a total ſuppreſſion of Urine, and ſeems to intimate, as if it were more forcible than Hog-lice. Likewise *Foreſtus l. 21. r5.* extols it for moving of Urine and Stool. How could this then be proper to put a ſtop to a Piſſing Diſeaſe, that ſo potently moved Urine? However he would have it uſed, becauſe his experience had ſupplied him with notable Examples. Neither could we
well

well accord upon his *Syrupus Balsamicus ruber*, which according to my information was a dissolution of *Gummi Guaiaci* in Spirit of Wine, and sweetned into a Syrup with white Sugar. This Medicine I objected against, as being a violent Purgative, and Diuretic, and a great fretter of the Blood. The argument he valued little, but prefer'd his own experience; so that I was forced through importunity to yield to it. Though in the whole I found this was grounded upon the remains of his former opinion of his Lordship's being troubled with the Stone and Scurvey. So opiniatre are some men, when they fasten to a Disease.

§75. It was his Lordsh. commands, that since he had taken a new Medicine, prescribed him on Indications different from those of his former Physicians, I should watch with him; by which means I had occasion more particularly to ob-

serve the manner of his Pains, making of Urine, Vomiting, Breathing, and Fainting. About eleven of the Clock at Night his Symptoms grew very violent, inso-much that he called very earnestly for his *Hypnotic*, or sleeping Potion. I told his Lordship, I could by no means consent to it, in regard it would fix those virulent humours, weaken his Brain and Nerves, and that it was wholly disagreeing with the Medicine he had taken in the Morning. A day or two after, My Lord related to me, that his other Physicians had given it him two and thirty Nights together, and therefore wondered I scrupled so much at it. You are to observe, that this ordinary *Hypnotic* was seldome prescribed, but order'd by word of mouth; For it's very rare, that *Opiates* are given in that proportion, and for so long a continuance; so that it was not convenient to have those Bills filed
in

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in an *Apothecaries* shop, in perpetuam rei memoriam. According to my information, this following was the usual *Hypnotic*.

R. *Aqu. Ceras. nigr. Paralys. Papav. Rh. ana* \bar{z} j. *Aqu. Epidem. \bar{z} ss. Syr. de mecon. 3vj. Laudani Opiati gr. iij. m. f. Pot. sumend. hora somni.*

§ 76. On the Morning following the Night I sate up, I gave his Lordship assurance of removing his pains very suddenly, by Remedies, that nights observation had indicated; but desired the application might be deferred, for an hour or two, until the *English* Surgeon (a person of great Knowledge and Experience, whose judgment I esteemed far beyond any of the Physicians) and the Doctor appeared, to whom I offer'd the use of *Ventoses*, or Copping-glasses, to be applyed on the part affected, to the intent

those virulent humours that occasioned these torments, should be attracted externally, and so discussed. The Surgeon well understanding the effects of *Ventoses*, and the nature of the Distemper, agreed immediately they should be applied, not in the least doubting a good success; but the Doctor stumbled at it extremely, and objected eloquently against it: I suppose, because it was proposed by me, and so well approved by the Surgeon. At length our arguments prevailed for the *Ventoses*: Upon the application of the first Copping-glass, his Lordships Pains abated, and upon the renewing it the second and third time, his Pains were vanished and clearly removed, without the least return for two Months together.

§ 77. On the fourth of *January* in the Morning we met again, and prescribed as followeth.

R^x *Aqu. Ceras. nigr. Epidem. ana* ℥iv.
Syr.

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*Syr. Garyophil. de suc. Citr. ana
3vj. Aqu. mirabil. ℥ss. m. f. Julap.
de q. capiat cochl. iv. ad libit. in
languoribus.*

§ 78. This hot Cordial was prest
upon me, and to avoid debates,
yielded to; but advised his Lord-
ship privately to use it very mode-
rately, a spoonful or two once in
five or six hours.

*Renovetur Emplastr. parti affectæ
applicand.*

R^e Jugland. condit. N^o iij. Sumat
hora somni.

*Cras mane diluculo repetatur Bol. è
Calomelan. post cujus usum si
alvus non respondeat intra spati-
um duar. horar. sumat Syr. è
flor. persic. ℥jss. ex haustu alle
coct. In reliquis pergat ut ante.*

R^e Aq. papav. Rb. ℥ij. Syr. flor. pa-
ralys. ℥j. tinct. Castor. gutt. x.
m. f. haust. sumend. hora una
aut altera a sumptis jugland.

§ 79. At Night the other Doctor

I 4

visited

sited alone by himself, and prescribed this Cordial.

Rx *Aqu. Melis. Ceras. nigror. Epidem. ana* ʒ iij. *Aqu. mirab.* ʒj. *Croci* ʒj. *Glycyrrhiz.* ʒj. *infund. statim in frigido, & post horam unam f. Colatura, cui add. Syr. Meliss. Caryoph. ana* ʒj. *Sumat* ʒijss. *singulis horis.*

Rx *Spir. C.C. rectificat.* ʒij. *Capiat. gut. 15. (quoties urget virium languor) ex* ʒijss. *Julapii.*

Januar. the 5th we prescribed,

Rx *Cerus. Antimonii* ʒj *Trochisc. viperin.* ʒss. *Croc. Angl. pulv. gr.* jss. *Syr. cort. Citr. q. s. m. f. mixt. moll. Sumenda hora nona vespert. superbibendo haust. decoct. sudoris. calidè hora tertia pomeridiana. Sumat bolum è pulv. Erinacei calcinati.*

§ 80. Upon the going off of my Lords pains, his Urine came in lesser quantities and better coloured, for a day or two; then the other Doctor

For would needs crowd in his *Hedg-hog* powder again, which procured the return of the *Diabetes* in the same degree as before: this being plainly observed by my self and the Surgeon, we positively told him, if he would not desist from giving this flying *Hedg-hog*, we would consult with him no more; so that afterwards it was wholly left off.

Rx *Spir. Salis Armoniac. succin. ℥ss.*
Sumat gut. xij. in cochl. vj. cu-
juscunque liquoris, urgente lipo-
thymia.

At Night the Doctor prescribed alone by himself thus;

Bolus è Cerussa Antimonii & Troch.
Viperin. hac nocte hora nona.

Haustus hypnotic.

Vin. Ceras. ℥ij ss. vel iij. per inter-
valla. Cras mane pulv. Erinac.
In reliquis ut ante.

§ 81. When I saw this Bill, I would neither allow of the *Hypnotic*, black Cherry-wine, nor *Hedg-hog*. I
 confess

confess it moved a strange jealousy in me, concerning the Doctor, prescribing now afresh a *Hypnotic* *Hedg-hog*, and adding black *Cherry-wine*.

§ 82. *January* the 7th these following Prescriptions were signed by us both.

℞ *Theriac. Andr, Diascord. ana* ℥ ij.
Spec. è chel. Cancr. comp. ℥ j.
Ol. cinam. gut. ss. Syr. Coral.q.s.
M. f. mixt. moll. deaur. sumend.
hora somni. superbibendo seq.
Julap. cochl. iij.

The way to divide the single drop of *Oyl of Cinamon* into two parts, was by dropping it into a little powder, which being mixt together, might easily be separated into two parts.

℞ *Aqu. Epidem* ℥ vj. *Aqu. Cinam.*
hord. ℥ ij. *Diascord.* ℥ ijss. *conte-*
rantur in mort. marm. addendo
Syr. Gargophyl. de rub. id. cort.
Citr. ana ℥ ss. *m. f. Julap. Sumat*
cochl.

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cochl. ij. alternis horis vel ad libit.

§ 83. About this time his Lordship was on a sudden surprized with a *Diarrhæa*, or Loosness, so violent, that it put us out of our road for a while; but the *occasional cause* of it was controverted between us, the one Doctor asserting it was the operation of the two doses of *Calomel.* though it had been given some days before, and was wrought off by five or six motions on the same day. But beyond all peradventure it was to be imputed to the daily use of the Balsamic Syrup of *Gum Guaiac.* that is so potently purging, and fretting; therefore without any more ado, my self and the Surgeon desired, that both the Glasses of the *balsamic* Syrups of the other Doctors might be taken away out of the Room, and be seen there no more. Moreover, we judged it highly necessary, to be more than ordinarily careful, that
nothing

nothing should be imposed upon us, whereby so fair an appearance of a Cure might be subverted. Besides this *Diarrhæa*, my Lord was every moment heaving to vomit.

On the 8th of *January* we agreed to these Prescripts ;

R^x *Mass. Empl. stomach. Magistr. part. ij. Gum. Tacamahac. part. j. Ol. Cinam. gut. j. M. f. Empl. scutiform. Extend. super alut. & applic. Ventriculo.*

R^x *Rhab. pulv. ʒ ss. Diascord. ʒ j. Ol. Cin. gut. ss. Syr. de ros. sic. q. s. M. f. mixt. moll. deaur. Capiat hora somni hac nocte.*

R^x *Corn. Cerv. Calc. ʒ j. coq. in aq. font. ℥ iij. ad consumpt. medietat. dein calidè affunde super Cinamom. crass. confrit ʒ ij. Sacchar. alb. ʒ j. post horam decantetur sine colatura. Bibat ʒ iij. ad libit. per se, vel cum equali proport. lactis coct.*

Sit

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*Sit in promptu bolus suprascript.
sitque in promptu idem bolus sine
Rhabarb. addendo pulv. è chel.
Cancr. comp. ʒ j. bol. armen. ver.
ʒ ss. Horis duabus a sumpto bolo
sumat. haust. hypn. usual. Here
there was a necessity to allow half
an ounce of Diacod. dissolved in
simple Waters for an Hypnotic.*

January 9.

R̄ C.C.C. ʒ j. coq. in aq. font lb iiij.
ad lb ij. colato liquori adde aq.
cinam. hord. sacchar. chrystal.
ana ʒ j. m. Capiat ʒ iiij. 4ta
quavis hora.

R̄ Aq. Cerasar. nigr. ʒ vij. Aq. Epi-
dem. ʒ jss. Syr. Caryophil. Syr. è
suc. Citr. ana ʒvj. m. f. Julap.
sumat cochl. v. ad libitum in
languoribus.

Januar. 10.

*Repetatur bolus hac nocte, & cras
manè hora sexta.*

*Repetatur Julap. cord. & Decoct.
corn. Cerv. calc.*

R̄ Marg.

Rx Marg. præp. 3 ij. dividantur in part. sex, & capiat part. sexta quarta quavis hora in cochl. j. Jul. cord. superbibendo ejusdem Julap. cochl. iiij.

§ 84. The effect of these Medicines having reduced the retentive faculty of the Guts to their former duty, I judged it expedient to loose no more time, but to proceed towards a Cure; and in regard it was not improbable, that in a short interval the Gleet of the Nerve would by stagnation reassume its preceding *virus*, and that the superfluous Humours of the body would by nature be thrown to that part, as being the weakest, I proposed, that a large *Cautstick* should be applied on the region of the left *Iliac*, by which means the channel of the foresaid Humours would not only be diverted outwards, but there would be a vent given to those virulent evaporations, though their fountain was
so

so deeply remote. For it's consonant to Experience, that an *Empyema* consisting of matter more gross, hath been rarified, extracted, and dried up, by several *Causticks* applied to the Breast. This being new to the other Physician, and because it was recommended by me, he would by no means assent to it, and therefore pressed, that another Physician of the Cabal should be called, in which particular he was indulged by my Lords Relations. He misunderstanding, that it was the other Doctor advised the *Caustick*, therefore immediately approved of it; but the next Morning perceiving his mistake, did as obstinately oppose the application of a *Caustick* on the inside of the Thigh a little below the Groin, as he had easily yielded to the former. The Surgeon, whose Experience and Judgment I esteemed beyond twenty of them, gave me his opinion, that the applica-
tion

tion could not be used without success; and therefore after they were withdrawn to their several occupations, we caused the foresaid *Caustick* to be applyed, and three or four days after we judged it convenient to apply another on the inside of the Thigh, a little above the Knee; the *Escar* being cast off, we keep them open for a long time, by putting in several *Ivy-pease* with a piece of flatted lead over them, to cause them to make a deeper impression.

§85. The Prescriptions they forc'd in upon me then were these, being two to one; the major part according to the mode of consultations ever prevailing.

R̄ *Decoct. Traumat. ʒ x. ol. hyper. mel. ros. ana ʒ j. ss. Balsam. Lucat. ʒ j. Vitel. ovi unius. M. f. Emem. Injiciatur quamprimum.*

R̄ *Lap. Bezoar. or. pulv. ʒ j. Capiat hora una post rejectum Clyst. è cochl.*

Medico-chirurgicus. 129

cochl. j. Julap. cardiac. Superbibendo cochl. vj. Julap. ejusdem.

R *Conserv. rosar. rub. vet. ʒ iiij. Balsam Lucatel. ʒ j. m. f. Elect. Signetur Electuar. Vulnerarium.*

R *Balsam. Sulphur. Therebinthia. ʒ ss. capiat gut. x in cochl. j. Syr. Balsam. rubr. superbibendo decoct. Chin. præscript.*

I was extremely dissatisfied at these Prescripts, and did vehemently suspect their effect; but their grandeur influenced his Lordship to use them.

On the 12th of Januar.

R *Diascord. fr. ʒ j. sp. è chel. cancer. comp. ʒ j. Lap. Bezoar. or. ʒ ss. Syr. Garyophil. q. s. M. f. Elect. Moll. Capiat octava quavis hora, superbibendo Julap. card. cochl. iiij.*

R *Balsam. Sulphur. rectif. ʒ ij. Capiat gut. vj. octava quavis hora, in haust. decoct. Chin. Repetatur Enem. præscript.*

What hapned? The next day we had the *Diabetes, a Diarrhæa,*

K

Fain.

Faintings, Syncopees, Vomitings, and Gripes.

The Balsam of Sulphur was a Remedy offered by me ; but in regard the ordinary Chymical Balsam, that was brought thither, was a Medicine fitter for a horse (though purchased with all the care imaginable by the Apothecary from the Chymist) I prevented his Lordship from using it, promising to bring some of my own preparation, but did not suffer my Lord to take it, until several days after.

The other Doctors returning, I told them, it was their old Medicines had put us back again ; and once for all declared, they should never be exhibited again, as long as I was concerned. They replied, it was the Balsam of Sulphur ; upon which I drew a small thumb-glass of my own *Balsam of Sulphur* out of my pocket, and shewed it them full, telling them, though I had carried it about me several days,

days, my Lord had not yet taken a drop of it ; which his Lordship, and the others that attended, likewise attested : neither should it be used, before I saw what the effect of their Medicines would amount unto.

§ 78. Being transported into passion, they retired to their several occasions ; one of them repeated his Visit next Morning, very early, leaving these subsequent directions.

Januar. 15.

Rx *Troch. Viperin.* ʒj. *Pulv. Comittiss. Lap. Bez. orient. ana* ʒj. *Succ. Kerm. s. q. f. Bolus exhibend. sexta quaque hora, loco prius præscript.*

Rx *Aqu. Epidem. aq. Ceras. nigr. ana* ʒiv. *Croc.* ʒj. *Infund. in frigido ad horæ spatium, dein coletur & add. Aqu. Steph. & Aqu. mirab. ana* ʒvj. *Syr. Caryoph. & è succ. Citr. ana* ʒj. *M. sumat in omni languore, & alternis horis, vel*

K 2

tertiâ

*tertia quaque hora. Pergat in usu
margarit. Adde enemati theriac.
Androm. 3 iij.*

These to me seemed Bills written upon the fret, and therefore I ordered the Apothecary to exhibit only half the forementioned *Bolus*, and that only once every twelve hours. The Cordial pleased me as little. At night he prescribed this costly Electuary, which was not used.

Januar. 15.

Rx *Confect. Alkermes* ʒ ij. *Theriac. Androm.* ʒ ss. *Pulv. Comitiss.* 3 ij. *Confect. de Hyacintho* 3 ij. *Lap. Bez. orient.* 3 j. *Ol. Cinam. gut.* j. *Syr. Caryoph. s. q. f. Elect. cum fol. xij auri. Capiat* 3 j *vel ij pro libitu in languoribus.*

On the 16th of *January* in the morning, this Physician finding his Lordship encompassed with Symptoms so dangerous, that in his opinion he seemed to have computed the

the Hours and Minutes, beyond which he could not survive, and therefore peremptorily declared, that if another Physician of the Cabal was not called in, he would come no more; an expedient that was made use of by him, to draw his neck out of the collar. I told him, as he went down the stairs, he acted not only very ungratefully, having received so many Fees; but uncharitably and inhumanely, in leaving a Person of Honour in that condition, who now once in six hours was assailed with a *Syncope*, that sometimes for the space of half an hour rendered him in appearance little different from dead.

Conceiving these Convulsions, and other Symptomes, to be occasioned by those venomous steems, attacking the Brain, and the whole *genus nervosum*, and consequently the Heart, through that nervous branch of the Sixth pair that is

distributed to it, to which the *English* Surgeon did not only assent, but likewise offer'd such demonstrative Arguments, that I should not have expected from any of the Physicians, moved me to give his Lordship six, and sometimes eight drops of my own *Balsam of Sulphur*, (prepared after a mode not common in the least) in an ounce of a Cordial prescribed by me: for now being left at my own liberty, I directed such Medicines as I thought proper to answer the present Indications. At the second exhibition the *Syncope* and Convulsions ceased. His Vomiting, which was caused by consent of the great *Stomachick* Nerves, and his difficulty of Respiration depending on the affection (by consent) of the Nerves, that are disseminated through the *Diaphragma*, were also very considerably abated.

Notwithstanding the other Physician judged it prudence to change
his

his resolution, and make officious Visits to his deserted Patient, to observe the event; and perceiving that the Symptoms went off so strangely beyond his expectation, on the third morning after he had left us, came into the Consult-chamber again among us, with much affability and Eloquence, intending to enter into consultation with me; but we immediately gave him the whole Room to walk in by himself. My Lord enquired the reason of our leaving the Doctor; answer was made, that he had a minde to come in upon the review, and it was thought fit, that since he left his Lordship in extremity, we ought to leave the Doctor, now the distemper had a better aspect: But however as for my own particular, if his Lordship was pleased to command me, or if his Honours Relation would needs have it so, I was very willing to advise with so learned and eminent a Physician. My Lord

waved it, and left himself wholly to our care.

By the way, this is a plain instance of the result of Consultations, and the difference of a Physicians acting singly and freely without that disturbance, imploying the utmost of his care and endeavours to the advantage of his Patient: Whereas in Consultations, especially grand ones, it matters not what the event is, there being a great many vouchers and shoulders, to bear the corps upon; besides, oft-times he that prates most, leads the rest by the nose. And to what purpose should any of them take much pains? For if the Patient lives, the reputation of his Cure is equal to them all, as well to the Fool as the Knave; their Fee is likewise equal, he that saith little, hath as much as he that speaks all: Moreover, if any of them should prove refractory, or somewhat mutinous, be sure the rest would never consult

sult with him again; which must necessarily prove a great loss to him. For there is abundantly more money got by Consultations, than single Practice: Neither *Mayern*, *Prudgeon*, nor *Willis* could have got a quarter of the estate they left, barring Consultations; moreover, it is a safe practice, and no hazard of a mans Reputation. Every Physician expects no less than a double Fee, and for that each of them will foist in his medicine, which too oft proves to be such a hodgpot, that it sends the Patient in a little time to his Ancestors. *Fernelius*, *Hollerius*, *Duretus*, and *Cardan*, men in their time of far greater fame than any of my Lords Physicians, chanced to be called in Consultation; the one advised Bleeding, the other a Julep, the third a Decoction, the fourth a Cordial *Bolus*, besides many other Medicines, all to be used in one day: a great charge this must

must amount to! The Patient was a Youth troubled with a Headach, Drouth, Gripes and Fever. The Physicians were no sooner gone, but there comes an Old-woman, recommended by a Jesuit, who without much consultation anoints his Belly, especially about the Navil, with a Liniment of *Ox-gall*, *Colocynthis*, and *Aloës*, which in less than an hour moved a Stool or two, and brought away five or six Worms: Upon this the Lad was immediately restored to his health. The Physicians returning next morning to see the Patient, who was abroad at play, were very ill-received by the Mother of the Boy, who called them *Rogues*, that would have kill'd her Childe by bleeding; and *Cheats*, for taking her Money without deserving it.

Some days before this Doctor left us, there hapned a long dispute between me and two of the former Physicians, who baited me for
three

three hours together in a Consultation, concerning a purulent evacuation, which I had observed his Lordship made by Stool. Here they cavill'd, in objecting, they saw no passage by which matter could be transmitted into the Guts. I told them the passages were not different from those, through which Nature in a Dropsie, being stimulated by a Purge, doth throw off water, that is collected in the capacity of the *Abdomen*. Let them read *Hippocr. Aphor. 14. Sect. 6.*

ὑπὸ ὕδατος περιεχομένη, τὴ κατὰ τὰς φλέβας εἰς τὴν κοιλίην
ἔδατ ὅ ῥυέντος, λύσις.

Likewise it hath been many times observed, that in an *Empyema* the purulent collection hath been discharged sometimes by Stool, but more commonly by Urine, by the matter being admitted into the Vessels, and so by Circulation posted down. Read *Scultetus in Armament. Chir. Observ. Li. item Observ. 46.* Felix Wurts in his Surgery, in the Chapt.

Chapt. Of Wounds in the Breast. Also *Fabrit. Hildan.* in his Observ. and *Skenkius*, besides many others. In Impostumes of the Liver and of the Mesentery, the matter is commonly evacuated by Stool, by means of the Vessels, or sometimes by perforation of the *pus* through the Guts.

It was much about this time, since affairs went on so successfully, the Physicians of the Brotherhood made it their business to disperse themselves into most of the great Coffee-houses of the Town, where they sometimes reported, I was a Mountebank, sometimes a Surgeon, and othertimes an Apothecary, or a Chymist; for what I had done was meerly by chance. I much wonder, how many such Mountebanks they can shew me, that are of their combination. As for my Education, I question whether I have not had far better than any of them. The *Latine* and *Greek* Tongues I attained

tained in the *Low-countries* ; then was placed in *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, Doctor *Conant* being at that time Rector, where I studied Philosophy several years ; then went to *Leyden*, where I had one *Collegium Theoreticum*, and two *Collegia Practica* under Professor *vander Linden*, two *Collegia Anatomica* under Professor *van Horn*, and one *Colleg. Botanicum* under Professor *Vorstius*. I went twice a week to the Hospital with the foresaid Professor *vander Linden*, to learn to know Diseases, when they came before me, and how to cure them. I was also instructed there in the *Chymical Art* by a *German*. My Lodging was at a Surgeons house, on purpose to learn the practical part of Surgery ; once a day I went to an Apothecaries shop, kept by a Relation of my Landlord, where I was taught the trade of an Apothecary. After this I passed into *France*, to improve

prove my self by visiting the Sick of the *Charité*-Hospital every day, for some Moneths together; and twice a week I went to *l'Hôtel Dieu*, made what Observations I could, and committed them to Paper. Thence I made the *petit tour*, and in my way I took my Degrees in Physick, both of Bachelor and Doctor. Upon my return to *Paris*, I made an agreement with Monsieur *Jannot* to dress and assist at the greater Operations in Surgery, at the forementioned *Charité*-Hospital: in the intervals of my Studies I was present at Monsieur *Gayen* his Anatomies, as many as hapned to be during my abode there. I passed also a cours of *Chymistry* with Monsieur *Barlet*. Hence I returned into *Holland*, where I was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians at the *Hague*, as appears by their Dispensatory in print. After some months I returned to *London*, whence I was
sent

sent to *Flanders*, to be Physician (or Doctor-General, as they commonly phrase it) to the Army, where I continued till I was tired of the employment, and then took my course for *Italy* through *Germany*; passed away some time at *Padua*, *Bolonia*, and *Rome*; and having seen the other chief Cities, came back through *Switzerland*, and so down the *Rhine* to *Collen*, thence into *Holland*, and soon after into *England*, where I have continued ever since, and followed my Practice. Now how these Gentlemen can make a Mountebank, Surgeon, Apothecary, or Chymist of me, without touching their own Copyhold, I cannot tell: Sure I am, I was never a Renegado Divine, a Schoolmaster, or Trooper turn'd to Physick, or ever put the dice upon them by a forged *Diplome* from *Oxford*; neither am I a meer *Velvetier*, that hath nothing but the Plush-jacket on his
Back

Back, to shew what Trade he is of ; neither was I ever Member of a Society that harboured such, but scorn to be of it. I never gave *Mercurius Dulcis* to a Lady against Fits, that serv'd me such a jades trick as to *Salivate* her, and put her in danger of her Life. I never advised a young Lady very lately to loose twenty or thirty Ounces of Blood, upon a spotted Fever, which kill'd her. I have at no time administered *Laudanum Opiatum* so unskilfully, that Patients never awaken'd again. I never gave Vomit or Purge, that kill'd the Patient in the operation. I have not prescribed a Purge very lately to a young Gentleman, whose small Pox appearing, was mistaken by the Physician for Heat ; which the next day, when the Purge should have been taken, were plainly risen all over the body, and caused the Doctor to go to Prayers with the Lady his Mother and the Family, to
give

give God thanks the Purge was not taken, and made his confession, that it would have killed him, had he swallowed it, standing ready upon the Table for him. Thus you see Physicians sometimes tye a Sword over your head by a hair. Was it not the *Town-Idol*, that by his Anatomical Craft directed the place of Incision in a Childe, whose *Anus* was imperforated, upon the *Sphincter* Muscul, whereof the Infant soon died, he having wholly missed the Venthole? Did he not a considerable time treat a Lady out of Town, for a Rhumatisme of the Shoulder, which proved a large Imposthumation ready to be opened, and upon apertion discharged above a Pint of purulent matter, and so was suddenly recovered; who otherwise by this Rhumatic course might have lost the use of her Arm, and possibly of her Life? But enough of this at present; Only lest they
L should

should run into an inconvenience by a mistake of the name, I will give them this Advertisement, That there is one *Hirvy*, whom the courtesy of *England* gives the title of Doctor, he lives somewhere near *Suffolk-str.* learnt his Trade of *John Pontaus*, and doth sell Medicines up and down the Country, though whether he keeps the Stage, I cannot inform them. Thus much for my own vindication.

The Vulnerary Decoction and Bags derived their Vertues chiefly from *Traumatic Herbs* (viz. *Pyrola Virga aurea*, *Sanicula*, and some others) that were gathered on the *Alpes* of *Switzerland*, and carefully dryed, in energy and goodness far exceeding ours, which were presented to me by the Right Honourable my Lord *Holles*.

The form of my Prescriptions of the Vulneraries, Cordials, and other Medicines, may be seen on the Apothecaries file, the transcription

scription whereof I have omitted, not only because it would swell this Treatise into too great a mole, but chiefly by reason those, that shall think fit to answer this Tract, should have some matter to work on; So that I hope they will as faithfully transcribe my Bills, as I have done theirs: For I should take it very ill, if they should traduce me in that particular. A third Reason you shall also know in my Reply.

My Lord's Diet was chiefly upon Broath made of Mutton, Veal, and Poultry; sometimes with Vulnerary Herbs in it, other times without. I allowed him no Flesh for a month or six weeks. From Glysters I disused his Body gradually; directing at first but one in two days, then one in a week, at length wholly omitted them for a long interval: They were either of Mutton-broath alone, or of Milk and Sugar, according as I judged

requisite. My Balsam of Sulphur was continued ; I directed also a Vulnerary Decoction ; afterwards Vulnerary Bags to be infused in Eight-shilling Beer, and to be drunk in his usual Drink ; likewise Cordials, and sometimes Cordials and *Antepileptics* mixt together.

The effect of these Medicines were such, that in a short space his Urine appeared in moderate proportions, of a good laudable consistence and colour, and a healthy *hypostasis*. Then I thought seasonable, to adde *Comfry*-roots and *Milfoil* to his other Vulneraries, to heal and consolidate the punctured Nerve. After this his Lordship went abroad for two Months , flung off his Medicines too soon, against my advice ; only once in a fortnight I prevail'd with him to take a *Laxative* of *Manna* and *Syrup* of *Roses*, dissolved in Broath. In the interim
my

my Lord kept a very ill Diet, sometimes did eat Coleworts, powder'd Beef, fresh Cod, Salmon, Tarts, and the like; dined oft abroad, where he scarce refused any thing, that was brought to the Table: Drank all sorts of Wine, though moderately; and once beyond other times drank sharp *Rhenish*-wine upon a plentiful Dinner of fresh Cod, which occasioned a smart ebullition of his Humours, bursted open again the Puncture, that was so lately healed, and procured a fresh Gleet, so violent, that his Lordship relapsed into Pains as great as ever. There was no way to stop the impetuous current of this Gleet, and consequently to remove his Pains, but by giving a lift to his humours, and turn the stream upwards; which I performed by raising a Salivation so gentle, that his Mouth was scarce sore, or his Face swelled: his Lordship did not salivate above a Pint and

an half in 24 hours, neither was it continued beyond seven or eight days. The Salivation was no sooner raised, but his Pains vanisht immediately, and in the time of the Flux recovered his Appetite and Strength; an observation contrary to what it useth to effect in others. However, this was a Demonstrative Argument à juvante, that his Lordships pains were occasioned, by a venemous Gleet from a punctur'd Nerve. Upon this I caused my Lord to take two or three Sweats, upon a draught of a Decoction of *Sarsa* with Vulneraries, in a chair, to sweat out the remains of the Mineral, and dry up the superfluities of the *Succus Nervosus*, and other humours: Afterwards continued the same Decoction for some time, though not so long as I did advise. In every draught of the Decoction were used ten or twelve Drops of my *Tincture of Antimony*, which put
his

his Lordship into a condition to be abroad again for several Weeks; but returning to an irregular Diet, fell into a plain *Rhumatism*, viz. smart Pains in his Breast, which after a short continuance would remove to his Shoulders, thence to his Neck and Elbows, and sometimes to his Back; for this I advised his Lordship to be blooded a moderate quantity, twice in eight days, or thereabouts, by which means this foresaid *Rhumatism* went very well off. Then I used all the persuasive Arguments, not forgetting that of the Pitcher going so oft to the Well, to observe Rules strictly, and particularly those relating to his Diet, which my Lord thought a Penance so great (as indeed it would have been to any man, that had been so long in a course) that he soon shoke off all directions, and was again as irregular in his Diet, or rather more than before. The effect of

this proved likewise worse than formerly; for besides Pains, I began now to observe matter (*pus*) in my Lord's Urine, about the quantity of a dram, which by degrees increased to the measure of a spoonful or two, and that of an ill colour: For deterging, I gave his Lordship some of my Balsam of *Sulphur*, likewise another Tincture of *Antimony*, with directions how to use it in a Vulnerary Decoction that was prepared, sometimes with vulnerary Herbs, boiled in a small *Aqua Calcis*, and sometimes in water and a little *French-wine*. The matter by these means soon grew of a better colour, and well-digested into a white *pus*, then gradually diminished, until it came to that pass, which required consolidation and healing: To which intent I gave a Tincture of *Mars* of my own preparation, which being all used, as much as I had of it ready prepared, I was forced to advise *Tunbridge-*

bridge-waters, having a Vertue not only to cleanse, and consolidate, (witness many that have been cured both of internal and external Ulcers) but to discharge the malignant Gleet of the Nerve, to which I ever had a particular regard, as being the cause of all. These Mineral-waters were drunk with so great success in Town, that I was encouraged to perswade his Lordship to go to the Wells, where the waters, by the observation of all people, are found much more effectual: But it hapned, that the rockiness of the ways thither had so disturbed those tender parts (which might have been prevented by a Litter; but that my Lord would by no arguments yield unto) that it threw him into his pains, which so put us out of our course, that it was not in the power of Art to recover our point again; neither did his Lordship drink the Waters more than once; which he should

should not have done, had I been present. Being returned to Town, the Ulcer recruded again, and discharged matter, sometimes for eight or ten days, until what was engender'd was quite drain'd; then there was an intermission of the discharge, until there was a sufficient quantity regendred, which would then again be cast off by Urine.

At length there was so great a Debilitation of the Nerves and Brain, occasioned by the frequent return of the Pains, and regurgitation of the venomous Gleet, that it oft-times cast the Patient into *Cataleptic* Fits, which by internal Medicines, the application of *Ventoses* and *Epispasticks*, I did more than once bring his Lordship off, beyond the expectation of all persons. His Body being dayly more and more macerated, his Spirits diminishing, and Strength extremely impairing, God Almighty was pleased

pleased to deliver him of all his miseries, on *Michaelmas*-day in the morning, about seven of the Clock.

His Lordships Body was opened two days after by command of the Coroners Jury, who ought to have understood, it was my business (who had attended this Noble Patient three quarters of a year, and in all probability knew best, where to discover the Cause (the *occasional* of his Death) by directing the Surgeon, Monsieur &c. (a Master-Surgeon of *Paris*, and of the Hall in *London*, that likewise attended 'last) in the Dissection: But it was so managed, that the other Physicians and Surgeons had designedly so palliado'd themselves about the table, that I had only room to peep through, to observe the hand of the dissecting Surgeon, that he might not drop in a Pebble into the hollow of the Kidney, to palliate the reputation of his Masters.

sters. After they had left the Room, I returned to make a narrower search than they had done, there being also present two Doctors of Physick, not of the College, who were both very expert Anatomists. Here I found all his Intrails sound, not the least Stone or Gravel in the Kidneys; but the *Psoas* Muscul, on the left side, was gangren'd, and part of the *Colon*, both being turn'd black, though not *sphacelated*: for in a *Sphacelus*, which is a perfect Mortification, the part is so rotted, that it will scarce hang together, and is usually attended with a stink; whereas a *Gangrene* is only a tendency to, or the beginning of a *Sphacelus*. I likewise observed, that the fore-said Muscul, comparing it with the Muscul of the other side, was diminish'd one third part, being corroded away, and turned into matter, that was engendred through the Ebullition, or in their sense

Fermen-

Fermentation of the malign Gleet and the Blood, which being received into the Veins, was by Circulation carried to the Emulgents and Kidneys, and thence with the Urine to the Bladder, in the same manner as I have already mention'd before. So that here in this part was the Ulcer, where no matter was found at that time; because it had been drained and carried off before, his Lordship not having discharged any matter five or six days before his Death. Moreover, pressing hard with my Fingers upon the said *Psoas* Muscul, that was so extremely wasted, I felt those great branches of Nerves of the first and third Lumbal Conjugations (whose anterior branches are disseminated through its body) like a cord, rigidly contracted, and knotted throughout, a true signe the Puncture was in one of those Nerves, neither was any other accident capable to produce all these
and

and the other Symptoms ; so that it was no wonder, if upon contraction of the Nerves, his Lordship's left Leg was contracted shorter than the right. His difficulty of breathing was beyond all dispute occasioned by consent of a branch of the first *Lumbal* pair of Nerves, that is distributed through the carnous part of the *Diaphragm* ; likewise his Gripes by consent of those other branches of Nerves, that excur to the Guts. The presented tumor on the left *Iliac* was only a tension of the Membranes. In Conclusion, I will presume to offer these Queries. 1. Whether I ever receded from the opinion I first stated, or from the Indications I first desumed. 2. Whether it be not probable, had I acted as variably as others have done, these great Physicians would have judged *Oribasius de Laqueis* a fitter author for me to read than *Hippocrates*. 3. Whether a good old Surgeon

Surgeress in the Country might not in the beginning have been more successful with a Poultess of a few green Herbs on the Common, and the good *Allom* Pollet.

4. If the method that was followed by me, had been used at the time, when they began to give his Lordship *Opium*, and before they had made use of their Pickaxes and Shovels, whether in all probability the success would not have been different.

5. Whether it was not as ridiculous as malicious, in some of these Physicians, to report, that two or three small Doses of *Mercurius Dulcis*, (whereof Children of three or four years old have taken six or seven Doses with great success against the Worms) and those consented unto by the chief of 'em, as appears by his Mark set to the Prescription, should have done his Lordship the least injury, having been given at least Six or Seven Months before. I have no more to say

160 C A S U S, &c.

say at present, but, From grand
Consultations in Physick, *Libera*
nos Domine.

Amen.

F I N I S.

